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By *S. H.* Misodolus.

The Second Edition.

London, Printed for *Robert Gifford* in *Old Bedlam* without *Bishopsgate*, 1713.

ntred in the Hall B
he Company of Station
ording to Act of Parlia

Samuel THE Wyld

PREFACE.

'TWOU'D look as ſtrange for a Book to appear in the World at this time o' Day without a Preface, as for a Beau to be ſeen without a Snuff-Box. 'Tis therefore to comply with the Humour of the Age, that I write any: And whatever Deſign others may have in theirs, I ſhall make no other Uſe of mine, than a Caſtrator of Swine does of his Horn; that is, to inform the Reader upon what account I took Pen in Hand, and what he may expect in the following Sheets.

In the firſt Place then, let him know, I've endeavour'd to reduce that ſtrict-eſt Bond of Amity call'd Friendſhip *to its priſtine State, and examin into its*

n that where the moſt of
is pretended, there is o
ıteſt Injury deſign'd. Nor
juſtly take what I ſay to
il Reflection on thoſe who
e than ordinary Kindneſs to
what wou'd this be, but to
Bonds of human Society;
ighbours, Relations, and
ce at variance with each
reby filling the World with
and Heart-burnings, Jarrs
lts. Far from me was any
tion; for doubtleſs there a
l not a few, who have a pu

Principles laid open, and expos'd to the View of others; let him blame himself, not me; let him reform his Practices, and act from right Principles, and I have done with him.

In the next place, when I had seen so many Cheats practis'd by known Knaves and hypocritical Villains, upon the poor well-meaning Sort, especially Countrymen; and having had Converſation with ſuch Men long enough to be acquainted pretty well with the Arts they make uſe of to gull the Unthinking out of their Pence;—I thought it wou'd be a ſingular Service to the World to detect their Frauds, that ſo the Ignorant might be no longer impos'd on by them. And indeed 'tis high time theſe Works of Darkneſs, which have been hitherto careſully conceal'd, ſhou'd not only be expos'd, but the Actors of 'em made Examples of publick Juſtice.

By inſcribing this Book to the Ignorant, I don't ſtrictly mean thoſe who are ſo call'd becauſe illiterate; For tho' a

Man

the World, *as to be ſharp*
ty or fifty Guineas and a W
ick or two on the Cards, &
s been the Caſe of more th
o, when they have fall'n
'ands of the People whoſe Pra
re deſcrib'd.

'Tis true, tho' theſe are n
on as the Chubs of a lower F
re now and then bit of a C
'ound; yet they yield more
he Gameſters, and are met
ften by every time.

To undeceive ſuch it is, t
ndeavour'd to make a Colle

Laws againſt exceſſive Gaming. To which let me add one Word of Advice to my Reader, before I diſmiſs this Head; that is, Before he lays a Wager with any whom he may juſtly ſuſpect to be a common Bite, that he be thoroughly acquainted with the Nature of the thing he ventures on; and even then not to be over-confident of his Good Fortune, leſt he meet not only with Loſs, but Shame in his Diſappointment; when by Indifference he at once ſecures his Quiet and Reputation.

I'll now, in the laſt place, ſay ſomewhat of that Part of the Book which diſcovers the Frauds in particular Trades and Profeſſions. And therein you have not only ſeveral Satyrical and Comical Characters, but a real Detection of many Cheats in ſeveral Employments, as the Victualler, Schrivener, Taylor, Baker, Pawn-broker, *&c. which are not only diverting, but very inſtructive; and that part of the Book, (if well underſtood and conſider'd) may*

be

Part of the Book is ...
ection on those Trades in ge
ome particular Persons in
I say, No; but only on the
rt of them, the fair hone
ing in no respect concern'd
ere said. But (as I said befo
nscious of his own Guilt,
nded at some Passages whi
e levell'd at him; if the C
et him wear it; let him
his Practice, and I have m
In short, here is what w
please those who are eithe
ferious of Humour, it be

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THE
Young Man's Counſellor
OR THE
Way of the World, &c.

PART. I.
The Treachery of Falſe-Friends.

CHAP. I.
Of Friendſhip: Its Definition, Obligations, Extents, &c.

FRIENDSHIP, which is one of the ſecureſt Bonds of Human Society, is, A mutual Obligation between two or more Perſons, to aſſiſt each other in any Emergence that may happen. And wherever this Friendſhip is, 'twill not lie latent and

they are done for, by how mu
Friendſhip has been cultivated a
rov'd.

The Original of this firm Bond
Soul, is to be attributed to ſor
ıg of Similitude or Likeneſs of Ju
nt or Diſpoſition, which is found
Perſon ſo choſen for a Friend.

f this Friendſhip be duly kept
l the Offices of it duly perform'd
y be not improperly compar'd t
ing; which in its riſing and r
ıg, if it meets with a ſmall Obſta
bears it away by its Force; i
ets with a great one, it either o
ws it after ſome time, or elſe r
ſide, ſtill directing its Co

and better obſerv'd, than thoſe that are natural, and of courſe neceſſary. This is for the moſt part owing to (what is too often found in ſuch Caſes) Intereſt, which has commonly the greateſt Share in the Management, and is the chief Motive to the founding ſuch Friendſhips. But I wou'd not be underſtood here to ſpeak of that intimate Tye between Man and Wife, but of other depending Relations, which are natural Conſequents of Marriages. Thus (for Inſtance) a Rich Man can't help looking upon his Expecting Relations, as on them that long for a Sight of his Grave: And a Poor Man upon his Rich Relation, as One that ſtands between him and Fortune. By ſuch Thoughts that Natural Love and Affection, which theſe Relations might otherwiſe, have to each other, becomes poiſoned, and 'its often very difficult to find one real Friend amongſt a multitude of Relations. Hereupon, *Solomon* does, with the greateſt Truth, conclude, That *there is a Friend that ſticketh cloſer than a Brother:* For a Man may have occaſion to fly to the Arms of the One, for Protection from the

ve to themſelves.
Since then a Man had better
a Friend among thoſe who a
ys related to him, than amon
areſt Kinſmen; 'twill not be ir
to give ſome Directions fo
oice, that ſo the Reader may,
ſerves them, be both ſafe and h
contracting ſuch an Amity.
Now he that opens his Arms
her, with an Invitation to ſu
mmunion, ought to be very ſu
Virtue and Honour of the Pe
be too free in this Point, is b
pt an ill Man to impoſe upon
erefore till a Man has been
tly try'd, there ought to be

our Acquaintance, and how far they are agreeable to us in their Inclinations: We ought eſpecially to note the Principles, Deſigns, and Pleaſures, of thoſe with whom we contract Amity; for if either of theſe are oppoſite to our own, there can be no Likeneſs of Manners and Conduct; and for this reaſon no poſſibility of a true and laſting Affection.

Beſides, ſudden Friendſhips are eaſily diſſolv'd, and ſcarce ever laſt long enough to deſerve the Name; which ſhou'd urge us to endeavour to avoid the Imputation of Levity and Inconſtancy, which we may bring on ourſelves by an Eaſineſs of embracing every Offer of Love and Service. For it is not eaſy to foreſee either of what uſe our Friend may be to us, or what we hazard by contracting Amity with him: and therefore we ſhou'd think often, whom we admit to a Character, that gives ſo great Pretenſions, and demands almoſt unlimited Service; for there's no Condition of Life, but gives a Friend a Title to our Affection, Advice, and Aſſiſtance. Proſperity obliges to mutual Joy and Satisfaction in each others

ſenghts of both Parties be the
leaſt, not oppoſite.
Now tho' I ſhould ſay much
praiſe of ſuch a ſtrict Bond,
ou'd come far ſhort of giving
haracter equal to its Excellen
all therefore deſiſt, and only
e Reader an Inſtance of ſuch a
al Contract of Amity, ſo la
d ſo well perform'd, that it by
cels the moſt raiſed Encomiums
by the moſt celebrated Orators.
The Relation I am about to
' it be not of the Produce o
'n Country, yet being well att
ıy, I hope, find Credit with
ader. It was firſt printed in

l a ſolid and entire Friendſhip in their outh, which was carried on all along ith the mutual Performance of good ffices. It ſo happen'd in Proceſs of ime, that *Triviſanus* was reduc'd to a ondition differing little from extreme overty, and moſt unworthy of his rth and Quality. His Debts being ore than he was able to pay, he was ſerted by all his Relations, even by s own Brethren, who at that time 'd in great Splendor: But he found *Friend that ſticketh cloſer than a Brother*; r he was receiv'd into the Houſe of *rbadicus*, his only Friend, who had fore lent him four thouſand Ducats: et behold the Extent of Friendſhip! e was no ſooner entred his Houſe, it *Barbadicus* forgave him the Money : had lent, paid off other of his ebts to the Value of two thouſand ore, and ſoon after, by a voluntary ecoverable Deed, made him Overſeer id Adminiſtrator of all his Eſtate, th Real and Perſonal, ſo that he ight diſpoſe of 'em at his Pleaſure. e moreover order'd in his Will, that ho' he had a Wife and a Brother) *Triſanus* ſhou'd be his ſole Executor, and

ſhip.
)aught
e at a
accot
)f the
not fc
ı Lega
witho
:hildre
s move
at *Triv*
ı Houſe
ı Eſtate
ın's; h
e Com
eans o
himſel
learnec
uthors,

ndneſs, he behav'd himſelf ſo be-
mingly, that he was not only ho-
urably eſteem'd of by the Daughters
Barbadicus, but was alſo well receiv'd
his Wife, who honour'd him as her
other.

If in this Life any of our Actions
: perfect, certainly the Friendſhip of
:ſe two Gentlemen was ſo; which
uall'd, if not excell'd, that of the fa-
)us ancient Patterns of Friendſhip,
'ades and *Oreſtes*. But if we look in-
the World, and into Mens Conver-
ion, where ſhall we find ſuch gene-
is Inſtances of conſtant Friendſhip?
: ſhall inſtead thereof hardly meet
th any thing but Tricking and Over-
ching; and 'tis commonly obſerv'd,
:t where there is moſt Kindneſs and
lelity profeſt, moſt Treachery is de-
n'd, which it behoves every one that
u'd live ſecure in the World, to have
:ard to, and take heed whom he
ſts, and in what; for he may (with-
: ſomething like a Miracle) expect,
t whenever a Diſguſt or a Breach
ll put an end to their Intimacy,
ſe Secrets which ought to be invio-
ly kept, ſhall be revealed to ſerve a

ſt. And, in-
nerwiſe, ſince
eretofore was
d into a mere
Men who at
ord are *Your*
l, as ſoon as
and rail at
the prover-
an ſhou'd eat a
efore he takes
ige us not to
e fair Profeſ-
s.
y of recom-
han by ſhew-
alſe-Friends;
roceed to.

general Characters of a Knave or Falſe Friend, that wherever you meet with him you may ſtand upon your Guard; for being fore-warn'd, you may be eaſily fore-arm'd. Now ſome are of opinion, that a Knave may be known by his Look, and that the Countenance is the Index of the Mind. There is, ſay they, ſo odd a Turn upon ſome Mens Faces, that he muſt be exceeding charitable or exceſſive ignorant, that don't ſuſpect 'em; when the Gallows is almoſt as viſible in their Face as their Noſe; which is often to be ſeen in a thorough-pac'd Villain. 'Tis ſomewhat harder to find out a ſecret cunning Hypocrite, that manages with Art: But this too is not impoſſible; for the affected lifting up of his Eyes, the buſy ſpreading his Hands to bleſs himſelf and curſe every body elſe; the counterfeit devout ſhaking of the Head, and perpetual Sigh and Groan; cenſuring and pitying their Betters; which this ſort uſe, does at laſt, by long Cuſtom, leave one certain Turn upon the Countenance, which does at firſt ſight ſhew you the Cheat, without ſtaying for all the Farce, or repeating the whole Show.

...; ... certainly puts no Man
a Neceſſity to be a Knave. So,
tho' it be a Piece of Wit to paint
with a Squint Eye, two Left Legs,
k Head and Carrot Beard; yet 'tis
le a Man may have all theſe, and
y honeſt: And to ſuppoſe that
ape of the Noſe, the Bigneſs of
ow, or the Colour of the Hair
ve a moral Influence on a Man's
and that a Man muſt be ſincere,
cherous, according to the Shape,
nd Colour of his external Parts,
uloufly abſurd.
muſt then look for ſome other
uiſhing Character of a Knave;
Diſpoſition is not written in his

reſerv'd nor too open; but takes ſuch a prudent Caution, that if he's wrong'd it fixes the Character of Knave upon the Aggreſſor, who has no way to clear himſelf of the Imputation, becauſe he has broken thro' thoſe juſt Limits and Boundaries of Property, which, had he been an honeſt Man, wou'd be untouch'd. And indeed 'tis no Argument that a Man's a Fool or a weak Man, that he has been over-reach'd in this manner; For 'tis impoſſible for a Man to be Maſter of ſuch Wiſdom and Foreſight, as to be out of the reach of Impoſition: And if any one is of another Mind, he drops his Guard, and of courſe becomes a Prey to the next deſigning Hypocrite he has to do with. For as one Diamond cuts another, ſo the wiſeſt Man in the World may be outwitted, and forc'd to confeſs himſelf fool'd. And tho' 'tis common for one to laugh at another upon ſuch Occaſions, yet they are not all Fools that are cheated: Every wiſe Man is not a cunning one; and there is as much difference between Wiſdom and Sharping upon this Account, as there is between Wiſdom and Wit upon another. There

are

ce is so much ...
n a ſubtle Cunning, that a Man
ou'd chuſe to be injur'd rather than
ow the crooked Doubles of an Hypo-
ite: 'Tis much ſafer to be ignorant
them, than to run the hazard of be-
ig tempted to uſe 'em. 'Tis true, it
ecomes a Man to be *Wiſe as the Serpent*;
ut this does not ſuppoſe that he muſt
eeds underſtand all the Depths of Ini
quity; that Falſhood ſhou'd become
Study; or the ill Arts of Men of no Con
ſcience and Honour, be learn'd as
Science for the Inſtruction of the Inn
cent.

But a Knave is to be diſtinguiſh
from a falſe Friend in this, That the
... nor ſuch as he profeſ

Have I mention'd before, as Perjury and Treachery are more nefandous than a petty Cheat. The Royal Pſalmiſt never complain'd with half ſo much Bitterneſs of the open Malice and Perſecution of his Enemies, as he does of the groſs Falſhood of one whom he had truſted, after he has enumerated his other Troubles, as an Aggravation, and as if there was ſomething in it that out-weigh'd them all, he adds, *Yea, mine own familiar Friend in whom I truſted, which did eat of my Bread, hath lift up his Heel againſt me.*

We find that there were Falſe-Friends in that early Age of the World, and if we trace the Hiſtories of all Ages ſince, down to this time, we ſhall find ſome of the ſame Stamp. There was a *Judas* in our Saviour's Family, who tranſgreſs'd in that Act which is us'd as a Token of Love and Friendſhip, namely a Kiſs: But his Crime was ſuch a monſtrous Concatenation of Villanies, as is

very considerable Land
Impiety.

There was a *Catiline* i
ſought how to betray h
Ruin.

In the Wars with the *F*
had beſieg'd the *Falerian*
ſecure within the Fortific
City, were ſo regardleſs
ger, that they walk'd
the Streets in their Gow
After the manner of *Gr*
their Children to a cor
and the Maſter uſed to w
out the Walls; he did

Maſter of theſe Boys, and having greater reſpect unto thee, than to my relation, I am come to deliver thee the City, in the Pledges of theſe Children. *Camillus* heard him, and looking on it as a baſe Action, War, ſaid he, is a cruel Thing, and draws along with it a multitude of Injuries and Wrongs; but to good Men there are certain Laws of War: Nor ought we ſo to conquer after Victory, as to purchaſe it at the Price of unworthy and impious Actions. A great Captain ſhou'd rely on his own Virtue, and not obtain his ends by the Perfidy and Treachery of another. He, therefore to give this unworthy Act, and the villanous Author of it, their juſt Demerit, commands the Lictors to ſtrip the Schoolmaſter, and tie his Hands behind him; and having deliver'd Rods into the Hands of his Scholars, he bids them whip and ſcourge the Traytor back into the City. The *Faliſci* had before this time perceiv'd the Treaſon, and there was an univerſal Mourning among them for ſo great a Calamity, and a great Concourſe of Noble Men and Women upon the Walls, in a Condition

...d at what they beheld
having the Juſtice of *Camillus* in
t Admiration, they call'd an Aſſem-
and ſent Ambaſſadors to let him
v, that (ſubdu'd by his Virtue)
render'd up themſelves and theirs
into his Hands.

re was Generoſity ſhown to a ve-
eat degree, both in *Camillus* and
liſcians; In Him, in releaſing the
ren fraudulently brought into his
; In Them, in ſo generouſly
ratefully returning his Favours,
vering their City into his Hands,
tting themſelves into his P...

yet is not attended with ſuch bright Circumſtances, but has a Face black as Revenge itſelf. An Example follows.

King *Edgar* hearing of the admirable Beauty of *Elfrida*, only Daughter of *Ordgarus* Duke of *Devonſhire*, ſent his great Favourite, Earl *Ethelwold*, to examine the truth thereof, with Commiſſion, that if he found her ſuch as Fame reported, he ſhould bring her to him, and he would make her his Queen. The young Earl, upon ſight of the Laday, was ſo ſurpriz'd that he began to court her for himſelf, and had obtain'd her Father's-Good-will, in caſe he cou'd obtain the King's Conſent. Hereupon the Earl poſted back to the King, relating to him, that the Maid was fair indeed, but nothing anſwerable to the Fame that went of her: Yet he deſir'd the King to let him marry her, thereby to raiſe his Fortune, ſhe being her Father's Heir. The King conſented, and the Marriage was ſolemniz'd. Soon after which, the Fame of her Beauty began to ſpread more than ever; ſo that the King (much doubting, that he *had* been abus'd) was reſolv'd to ſin

:nt the King's Diſpleaſure, he en-
ed her by all means to wear ſuch
bit that Day, as might prevent
King's further Thoughts about
But ſhe conſidering that this was
time to make her Market, put
ier richeſt Attire, not forgetting
hoiceſt Jewels; which ſo improv'd
Beauty, that the King loſt his
e of Mind at firſt ſight, and cou'd
: renew it without Enjoyment:
ving therefore to be reveng'd on
iithleſs *Ethelwold*, he diſſembled his
on, till he could take him at an
ntage; which he ſoon after did,
hruſt him thro' with a Javelin;
having thereby made the fair E-

have given being ancient, 'tis not to be ſuppos'd from thence, that the preſent Age is ſo virtuous, as not to afford Inſtances of the ſame kind: No, many may be produc'd, and that within my own Knowledge and Obſervation: The Man is ſtill living, who beginning the World with little or nothing, was rais'd by his Maſter's Favour to a thriving Condition: But ſee *The Way of the World!* he was no ſooner able to ſtand alone, but he employ'd his Wits to the utmoſt in affronting and injuring his Benefactor; not content in being his Partner, he would needs be his Maſter; nay, he carry'd his cauſleſs Malice ſo far, as to revile him in the publick Street, before thoſe who at the ſame time knew in what a high degree he had been oblig'd to him. I ſhou'd not have enter'd on perſonal Reflection, were I not ſo deeply intereſted in the Affair my ſelf: And if any think them-

ſelves

eft, as to bluſh and amend when
eads a Deſcription of his Actions
ay perhaps ſpare him hereafter;
erwiſe he ſhall certainly find a Pla
the Second Part.

CHAP. III.

hewing how a Man may defend himſ
from the Treacherous Deſigns of a Fal
Friend; with Directions how to chuſ
Friend.

A Knave muſt be us'd like himſe
oppos'd with Art and Manag
ent, but yet not exactly in his ow

ger of loſing our Virtue to oblige 'em. 'Tis no Rule, that becauſe one Man is a Cheat, another may venture on the Practice of the ſame little Tricks, to ward off a Blow, or retaliate an Injury; for the beſt that can be ſaid of ſuch a Pair is, that they are both Sharpers: And tho' none but a Man of Art can either diſcover or expoſe the Cunning of a Hypocrite, as Diamonds cut Diamonds; yet 'tis not fit to practiſe with him, and carry on the Countermine in ſuch a manner, that his Character ſhou'd become ours. 'Tis beſt in this caſe to ſtand only on our Guard, and, if we can, know where we are deſign'd to be hit, and parry our Enemy's Weapon: 'Tis no matter whether we thruſt at him or not; for a good Man learns the Art of Defence only to preſerve himſelf, not to draw upon others. An honeſt Fraud is nothing elſe but preventing another Man's cheating us; and if his ill Deſign turn upon himſelf, it can't but be a great Pleaſure to us to conſider that he drew the Miſchief upon his own Head, and we neither deſign'd nor did him any Wrong.

How-

ſometimes loſes the thi
to obtain, by being
his Endeavours for it:
an honeſt Man can't
tenance in the Formi
ment of a Lye, ſo well
us'd to it; and the
him look ſo much w
pected, that were his
his Judges, they wou
him diſpos'd to be a
fail'd in the nice Op
he that ventures upo
Protection of Provide
forſaken his Innocenc
tegrity, he has no re
Superior Care: for h

you which he might otherwiſe take; for he don't know where your Strength or Weakneſs lies, which is your blind Side, where you are guarded, and where open: Whereas one that we take for our Friend, has an eaſy Acceſs to us, and of courſe has Power and Opportunity to do us ſo much the greater Miſchief. A Man naturally keeps Guard againſt an open Force; but has no Fence againſt the ſecret Deſigns of one he has embrac'd: He has open'd his Boſom, and ſhew'd his Weakneſs, which makes the Attempt of a Falſe-Friend, who is an unſuſpected Enemy, ſecure and certain of Succeſs. Now this Reflection leads to an Enquiry, how far any Man ſhou'd admit another to Intimacy? and whether he may ſafely diſcloſe the *Arcana* of his Heart to the Perſon he loves? The determining this Point is difficult, becauſe the very Queſtion ſuppoſes Diffidence or Diſtruſt, which has been always eſteemed incompatible with pure and perfect Friendſhip: So far as any one doubts of another's Fidelity, ſo far they are Strangers, and a proportionable Degree of Jealouſy and Fear will

friend, the beſt Way is, to
e than ordinary Caution in the
oice of him. This is what I come
r to direct, and with it I ſhall con-
le this Chapter and Part.

les to be obſerv'd in the Choice of
a FRIEND.

Be Cautious and Slow; neither
rtain too ſoon, nor with too eager
ffion: Heat deſtroys the Judgment,
Haſte is thrice in four times in the
ng. The Knowledge of a Man's
h, Education, Character, Condi-
, Conduct, Intereſts, and Life, is
ſſary to the Choice of a Confident,

grows up with Acquaintance, never begins with it. He that truſts without rational Ground, betrays himſelf, and may complain to his own Diſhonour.

III. Our Deſigns muſt always be honourable, and tho' there may be Danger when diſcover'd, yet there can be no Shame. In this Caſe, tho' we ought not to have the leſs Care, yet we ſhall have the leſs Horror if we happen to be abus'd. To be betray'd by a pretended Friend in the Purſuit of an honourable Deſign, heightens the Glory of a Man of Honour, makes his Virtue ſhine, and may do him a Kindneſs with an open Enemy; for where any Remains of Generoſity are to be found, tho' the Treaſon is acceptable, yet the Traytor is always abhor'd, and the Man that is thus abus'd by him pity'd. This, if we are impos'd on, leaves the Hypocrite that injur'd us without Excuſe, is an Addition to his Torture, and an Abatement of ours. But moſt People have wrong Notions of the Relation I am now recommending; they proſtitute the ſacred Name, and call that Friendſhip which is only a Confederacy in Evil: They who

either by Affinity, or the cloſer
:s of Blood; without conſidering
r Merit, or being concern'd whether
' are Virtuous, Lovers of Juſtice,
ſuch as act from a well-grounded
ciple, or not; theſe are things they
diſpenſe with, and which they look
s unneceſſary Qualifications, never
idering that without them 'tis im-
ble to have a free, firm, and laſt-
Friendſhip.

PART II.

The Tricks and Cheats uſually impos'd on the Unthinking and Ignorant by Town Sharpers.

CHAP. I.

The Introduction.

BEING to treat of the various Methods by which the Men of Wit gull and make a Prey of the Unwary, (which are moſt commonly by Gaming) 'twou'd not be, I think, unacceptable to make ſome ſhort Reflections on Gaming in general, before I come to detect the particular Frauds uſed in it.

Deep Play is the Ruin of many young Heirs, who often throw off a good Eſtate before they come at it. They ſtake their Honour to ruin their Fortunes. No Argument has Force e-

ers: He fancies, that the ſame way oft, he may win; and the hopes of cky Hit that may redeem all, ſtifles Reflection upon a multitude of unpy Throws. To adviſe him in ſuch humour, is to make a Speech to a dman; the Subject is prepoſſeſt, and Avenues to Reaſon ſtopt up; and nearer he is to Ruin, he is more eato be undone.

The Diverſion and Entertainment of y is the great Excuſe for the Hazard: ery-body pleads Privilege for Recreon, and to be Judge in the Choice it. But this is but a thin Excuſe; if Pleaſure be all, why is the Stake

Deal or a Caſt? Certainly he can have nothing of human Nature about him, that is cheated with this Pretence: For the Fear of a little Loſs gives Uneaſineſs, tho' it may be no more than ſerves to give a Reliſh to our Pleaſure when we win; but the Apprehenſion of a great Loſs is a Torment not to be endur'd. Beſides this, there is a certain Witchcraft in playing on, and win or loſe 'tis a hard matter to draw off.

Now if the Plea of Recreation wou'd keep up its Force, at leaſt the Gaming-Table ſhou'd be brought under ſtrict Diſcipline; the Time of Play limited to a few Hours, and the *Main* to a few Pieces; ſo that Charity ſhou'd not be forgot for the Sake of Sport, nor the Hoſpitals be robb'd to ſupport the Groom-Porter. The Character of a Man ought to be his Guide as to the Sum; A Man of Quality ſhou'd never play for more than he might throw away on any other Diverſion, and thoſe of a lower Rank ſhoudn't loſe more at a time than they can bear without any Detriment to their Affairs.

In ſhort, Gaming is an enchanting Witchcraft, begotten by thoſe two De-

..., ... Success to elevate him, t
is mad Joys carry him to the heig
f all Exceſſes; if he loſes, his Mi
ortune plunges him into the Depth c
eſpair. How common is it for
lan at a bad Throw to caſt up hi
yes, as if he meant to call Heaven t
count for the Injuſtice it did him, ir
t giving him the Caſt he ſo much
ſir'd? At other times, how frequent
t for them to uſe ſuch Expreſſions,
carry too much of Horror in them
be mention'd here?

Tully mentions one that *nec bonam nec am fortunam ferre poteſt*, could bear her Proſperity nor Adverſity: And ſaid of *Marcellus*, that he could

'Twas a witty Queſtion of the Philoſopher, Whether Men in a Ship at Sea were to be accounted *inter Mortuos, vel Vivos,* among the Living or the Dead, ſince there were but two or three Inches between them and Drowning? The Query is *a propos* to the Gameſters; for 'tis yet undetermin'd, whether they are *Divites vel pauperes,* Rich or Poor, ſince there are but a few Caſts at Dice between a Perſon of Fortune (in that Circumſtance) and a Beggar.

We may ſee by this what a difficult thing it is for a Gameſter to keep himſelf in a State of Mediocrity, as to the Goods of Fortune: Nor is it leſs eaſy for him to keep the Maſtery over his Paſſions; and indeed when any one takes upon him that Profeſſion, he ought to be endu'd with a Stoical Apathy. 'Tis credibly reported of a Gentleman belonging to one of the Offices of the Law, who was not only well Cliented, but had a good Eſtate of his own, and a conſiderable Sum of Money by him; that he was invited to play by ſome of his Cronies; he engag'd with 'em, and by the help of *Good-fortune* won 2000 Guineas; but

by his Remorſe and Grief he was ſent out of the World. This is common Deſtiny of a decay'd Gaſter; at beſt he is prefer'd to be Boxkeeper.

Another conſtant Attendant on ming, is, the frequent Quarrels wh happen about the Throws; for Man plays upon the Square, and pen to win any thing conſiderable, be ſuſpected by thoſe that loſe, tha has put a Trick upon them by c ging the Dice; and then right wrong they'll quarrel with him, r for Vexation at their Loſs, than

muſt never expect to go thither again without being Kick'd or Can'd.

Having premis'd thus much concerning Gaming in general, I proceed to detect the particular Frauds of it: And tho' there are many ſorts of Games us'd by profeſt Gameſters, yet Dice being the chief, and affording a larger Field of Matter, I ſhall begin with the Cheats in them, but not wholly confine my ſelf to that Subject.

CHAP. II.

Of the Frauds and Tricks in Gaming, and particularly of ſeveral Cheats in Playing at Dice.

I Come now, according to my Promiſe, to give you ſome particular Account of the Cheats us'd in Playing at Dice; which I ſhall do in the Words of an experienc'd Maſter-Gameſter inſtructing his Pupil, which are as follow.

In the firſt place you muſt have conſtantly about you all ſorts of Dice, which they call Fullums, and you are

2, and 3. Theſe Dice muſt
at the Holes, and loaded wi
Silver, and then you may ſtop
again with Pitch; or you m
Corners of them a little, and
run what Number you pleaſ
means you may furniſh you
Dice that will run, ſome r
a Cinque, others a Deux,
are very uſeful either at Ta
zard, for taking of Points
or throwing a Main. Th
Implements you muſt furn
with, and are as neceſſary
as Tools to a M

what Side was upward, and ſo accordingly conform the next Throw to your Purpoſe, by delivering that in the Box and the other in your Hand ſmoothly together.

You may ſometimes uſe *Topping*; which is, by pretending to put both Dice into the Box, but ſtill holding one of them between your Fingers, which you muſt turn to your Advantage.

Knapping is, when you ſtrike one Die dead, and let the other *run a Milſtone*, either at Tables or Hazard.

Slurring is, when you throw your Dice ſo ſmoothly on the Table, that they turn not; for which you muſt chuſe the ſmootheſt Part of the Table: Some are ſo dextrous at this, that they'll ſlur a Die a Yard in length without turning.

Hazard, *In and In*, and *Paſſage*, are the principal Games in an Ordinary: but you may find Profeſſors enough of them elſewhere; wherefore 'tis requiſite that you paſs thro' theſe ſeveral Claſſes, for fear of being bubbl'd by ſome other Dexterity, of which they have great Variety.

; ſoon broke.

A *Main* at *Hazard*, is that Caſt of t
Die that is thrown firſt, provided it
above 4, and under 10, otherwiſe it
no *Main*; ſo that there are 5 *Mai*
viz. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; to theſe *Mains* the
are 7 *Chances*, *viz.* 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1
2 and 3 are general Outs or Loſſes
them all; 11 is out to 5, 6, 8, or
12 is out to 5, 7, or 9; but it nick
or 8, as 11 does 7, and 5 does 5
does 6, and ſo on to 9. After the
cond Throw, the Caſt that comes
of the two firſt wins. It is moſt
for a Gameſter that it

you ſweep all. If you ſet, and the Caſter refuſe you, yet if another cover you, it is the ſame thing.

At *In and In* you play with four Dice, and may riſe from a Shilling to a Pound; *In* is when Doublets appear, *Out* when none; *In and In* is when three of any Sort appear, or all the four.

At *Paſſage* you play with three Dice; and you cannot *paſs* except you throw Doublets above 9; and if you throw leſs than 9 it ſignifies nothing, but you muſt throw on.

I had now paſt on to *Ombre*, *Baſſet*, *Iriſh*, *Back-gammon*, and other Games on the Dice; but thoſe I have given ſome ſhort Directions about being the chief of thoſe made uſe of by the Town-Sharpers, and Brevity being my Deſign, I ſhall omit them, and proceed to diſcover ſome of the moſt notable Frauds practis'd by Gameſters.

The moſt uſual Places for the Gameſters Haunts are the Gaming Ordinaries, where the Maſter provides a Dinner about One a-clock, and after Dinner the Gentlemen that dine there take a Box and Dice, to play more for Diver-

ion than Avarice; but towards Even
ng theſe Houſes are reſorted to by
certain Set of Men call'd *Rooks*, who
re Maſters of all the Arts of Gaming,
nd if there happen to come any Coun-
ry-Gentleman, Merchant's Apprentice,
&c. who has more Money than Wit,
hey will be ſure to faſten on him.
ometimes, if they perceive him to be
ull of Money, tho' they never ſaw
im before, yet they'll importunately
deſire him to lend them ſome; or elſe
ne of them will engage him to play,
nd ſo worry him by advantageous Bets,
hat he ſhall go away with no more
Money, than he had Wit when he came
n. Otherwiſe, they have a Trick
which can't be eaſily help'd, and that

there for? Upon which he ſnat
the Box, and ſaid, Set me wh
will, and I'll throw at it. One
Gentlemen ſet him two G
which he won, and then he
four, which he nick'd alſo; the
the Gentlemen who were at the
took his Part who had loſt, and
the Stranger, who by a little A
a great deal of Luck, won alm
the Money they had about them
preſently after, having thrown o
roſe up from the Table, and w
his Companion by the Fire-Side
ask'd him how he durſt be ſo aud
as to venture at firſt, knowing
hardly a Shilling in his Pocket
of the Loſers over-hearing wh

Blanket for ſo much Mo
were concern'd wonder'
dence; but he laugh'd h
Folly and his own Goo
ſo march'd off with a li
a heavy Purſe.

Beſides, there is a c
Rooks, whoſe Out-ſide
Gentlemen of the firſt R
ſeldom play in an Ord
ſit there a whole Eveni
who wins; if it be co
the Winner ſeem pliable
he'll endeavour to inſi
Acquaintance by con
Succeſs, applauding his
then he'll prompt him

and watching, he'll be ſure to put the falſe Dice upon him, or otherwiſe cheat him by Palming, Slurring, Topping, *&c.* by which Means he's almoſt ſure to win a good Part of the Gentleman's Money, if not all. And that he may not be ſuſpected, he'll play ſometimes upon the Square, and loſe conſiderably; but he'll ſoon recover it when he thinks he has gone down-hill far enough: Tho' it ſometimes happens that the Cheat is ſerv'd in his kind, and the Bubble has not Wit enough to leave off while he is on the Winning-hand, or at leaſt upon the Turn of his Fortune.

But as a farther Evidence of the Miſchiefs of Gaming, I need only refer you to ſome Inſtances, which I ſhall ſet down not only from Hiſtory, but the narrow Limits of my own Knowledge and Obſervation, I ſhall begin with the former.

A famous *Italian* Gameſter call'd *Pimentel*, coming to the Court of *France*, and having before heard what a Humour of Gaming reign'd there, had caus'd a great Number of falſe Dice to be made, of which himſelf only knew

the

'ortune ; of whom the Duke
was one of the chief, who
ready Caſh, and many of
, and *Pimentel* afterwards won
rodigious large Piece of Am-
alued at Twenty Thouſand
which was the greateſt that
een in *Europe*, and which was
laid up by the Republick of
whom 'twas ſold, in their
for a great Rariety.
nperor *Nero* was ſo addicted
, that he vent ir'd four hun-
ſand Seſterces upon every
e Dice, which s above three
thou-

ouſand three hundred Pounds. Th
ne thing is ſaid of *Caligula.*

Sir *Miles Patridge* plaid at Dice with
ng *Henry* the Eighth for four of the
geſt Bells in *London*; and tho' he
on, and brought the Bells to ring in
Pocket, yet the Ropes catch'd him
the Neck; for in King *Edward* the
tth's Reign he was for ſome Offences
ng'd.

Adam Steckman of *Alſace*, a Vine-
eſſer, having receiv'd his Wages, loſt
all at Dice; and wanting wherewith-
to maintain his Family, he grew ſo
temper'd in Mind, that in his Wife's
ſence, he cut the Throats of his
e Children, and would have hang'd
ſelf; but not effecting it before his
e's Return, ſhe ſeeing ſo diſmal a
tacle, gave a fearful Shriek, and
down dead; upon which the
hbourhood being rais'd, they came
d apprehended the Man, who
ccording to his Demerit adjudg'd
were Death, which he ſuffer'd.

Gonzaga a rich *Spaniard*, having
Play a very great Sum of Mo-
his Son *Alexander* ſtanding by,
ſome Diſlike at it: Whereupon
the

News, as fearing .....
aing left for himſelf to gain; but
Son *Alexander* is afflicted at my Loſs,
earing there will be nothing left for
n to loſe.

But for an unqueſtionable Teſtimony
the Miſchiefs that often ariſe from
iming, I need do no other than give
ou that noted Paſſage of *Fincelius*
ho ſays, That near *Beliſſina* in *Swit*
rland, three Men were playing a
ice on the Sabbath day; and one o
iem, call'd *Ulrick Schræterus*, havin
oſt much Money, and at laſt expecti
good Caſt, brake out into a moſt pr
igiouſly blaſphemous Speech, threa
ing, that *if Fortune deceiv'd him th*
into the v

thers, half diſtracted with Fea
to wipe out the Drops of Bl
were upon the Table, but t
they rub'd 'em, the more plai
appear'd. The Rumour hereof
the City, Multitudes of Peopl
to the Place, where they fo
Gameſters waſhing the Board
they bound with Chains, and
towards the Priſon; but as th
upon the way, one of them
denly ſtricken dead, with ſuch
ber of Lice creeping out of hin
wonderful and loathſom to
The third was immediately
Death by the Citizens, to
Divine Indignation and Ver
which ſeem'd to hang over thei

them of their Plumes, when they n
with them; ſo they have their Tr
to come into their Company, and
acquainted with them, of which I
give you a late and true Story, wh
is by many Perſons now alive kno
to be ſo.

A young Gentleman having by
Loſs of a Relation got an Eſt
thought himſelf wiſe enough for
Management of it, without the
vice of his Friends; by which me
he in ſhort manag'd it all away,
ran thro' it in about a Year and a h
upon which he ſoon became v
needy, and ſo a fit Subject to be mo
ded into any Shape that had an
pearance of Profit. One Day it h
pen'd that a Perſon came to enqu
for him, and meeting with him,

ther, and I'll let you know. The Hopes of recovering himſelf out of his mean State made him ſoon yield. The Stranger then call'd for a Coach, and conducted him to a large Houſe, in a Street not inferior to the beſt in *London*, and ringing at the Door, he was let in, and introduc'd by him who brought him thither, to one, who by the Furniture of his Houſe, Habit, and Attendance, ſeem'd no leſs than a Nobleman. This Perſon, after ſome Diſcourſe, told him he had ſent for him, having heard of his Misfortunes, and out of Kindneſs would propoſe ſomething to his Advantage. I know, ſaid he, you have liv'd very well, and are

Vagers on their Side, that you lo
our Money as well as they, you n
ontinue to be unſuſpected by the
nd as for what you loſe, I'll retur
ou again, with your Share of wh
vin of them: And by this means
eed not doubt but you may bid ad
o Poverty and Meanneſs, and may
n more Grandeur than ever.

A Propoſal of ſuch Conſequence
ur young Gentleman to a ſort
Nonplus; but at laſt breaking Sile
e told the Gentleman, He thai
im for his extreme Civility to him
as an utter Stranger, but he deſir

of many young Gentlemen my Acquaintance, who having loſt all, and thereby diſoblig'd their Friends, will perhaps take Refuge on the Highway, and there commit ſuch Crimes as may bring them to an untimely Death: And ſhall I build my Fortune on the Ruin of my Friends Lives and Eſtates? God forbid that I ſhould be ever guilty of ſo inhuman a Crime.

By ſuch Conſiderations as theſe he ſtrengthen'd his Mind to reſiſt this Temptation, and in ſhort overcame it, by returning Anſwer the next Day, that he wou'd not comply with their Deſires.

Before I proceed to the other Cheats which are practiſed about the Town, 'twill not, I hope, be unacceptable to the Reader, to let him ſee that there were Sharpers in former Days; to which purpoſe I ſhall give him an Inſtance or two.

In the Reign of *Francis* the Firſt King of *France*, a notable Sharper dreſt like a Gentleman, was perceiv'd by the King to be diving into the Purſe that the Cardinal of *Lorain* had hanging by his Side, as he was at Maſs. The Thief ſeeing himſelf diſcover'd, held up his

g to the Cardinal, he took occaſi
Diſcourſe to oblige him to go to h
ırſe for Money, which he miſſin
gan to wonder; but the King knov
g which way it went, was more tha
dinarily merry; till being tired wi
ughter, he was willing that the Ca
nal might have again what was t
n from him: But whereas the Kin
ought that he who took the Mone
is an honeſt Gentleman, and of ſom
:count, in that he was ſo reſolut
d kept his Countenance ſo well; y
me made appear that he was a mo
nning Cheat, who acted not in jeſ
t making as if he jetted, was in goo
neſt. Then the Cardinal turned a

Feaſt, and the Silver Veſſels being lock'd in a large Trunk that ſtood in a little Room next to the Hall where the Feaſt was; while many Servants were waiting in that Room for their Maſters, a Man came in, dreſt in a Jacket, and accoutred in all reſpects like the Steward of the Houſe: He coming to thoſe who ſat on the Trunk, deſired them to ariſe, becauſe he was to uſe it; which they having done, he caus'd it to be taken up by certain Porters that follow'd him in, and went clear away with it; the Steward, and all the reſt of the Cardinal's Servants, being at Supper at the ſame time.

When the Emperor of *Germany* makes his publick Entry into any of the Imperial Cities, it is the Cuſtom that the Deputies of the ſaid Cities preſent him with certain Gifts in Congratulation of his Coming. Theſe Gifts are commonly Cups or other Veſſels of Gold curiouſly wrought, which are alſo fill'd with Pieces of Gold of the Coin of the City that preſents it, (provided it has Privilege to coin Money.) In one of the chiefeſt Cities of *Germany*, ſuch Preſents being made to the Emperor

Lodging, there were exhibited put
Shews and Plays to delight him ;
all the Courtiers who were then in
Emperor's Chamber were ſo intent
on the Sport, that all the Window
the Room were fill'd. But one am
them, pretending to give way t
greater Perſonage than himſelf, left
Window, and went towards the C
board ; and ſeeing all was clear,
put his Hand into a Cup that was
ven, taking thence a Handful of G
and putting it in his Pocket, affi
himſelf he might carry it off undil
ver'd. But the Emperor, who ſee
is if he minded nothing but the Sp
ook heed of ſomething elſe ; for

ſtood expecting what the Emperor would ſay, when calling him that had finger'd part of the Preſent, he bade him put his hand into the Goblet, and take out thence as much Gold as he could at once. The Thief not knowing whereto it tended, and being confounded with the Sting of a guilty Conſcience, took out but a very few: Which having done, the Emperor bade him count them, whilſt the reſt waited attentively, not knowing the meaning of this Proceeding of the Emperor's, but hoping thoſe Pieces ſhould be diſtributed amongſt them all. But the Emperor ſmiling on his Partner in the Gold, ſaid, Draw we out now thoſe Pieces which thou put'ſt up into thy Pocket a while ſince, that I may ſee whether thou didſt gripe more then or now. The poor Man confounded with that Word, begins to frame Prayers and Excuſes: In ſhort he empty'd his Pocket upon the Table, and tells before them all the Pieces of Gold he had put up; the Number of which being far greater than thoſe he took the ſecond time, the Emperor diſcharg'd him in this manner, Take all theſe Pieces to

Journey
thou ne-
t.
knavery,
rabant of
en as he
moving
as open.
rmation
vas late-
s, as all
ry great
Cornutus,
is Mer-
Portico
e-Dame,
inform
by him;
o think
's South

Purgatory both upon his own and t Son's Account, in being guilty of 1 many Acts of Injuſtice and Extortio in amaſſing together ſo much Riches which he had now left to his Son, and that no Releaſe thence was to be expected by him till his Son had made Expiation for his Offences, by imparting of his Store liberally to ſuch as had moſt need; and they were thoſe unhappy Chriſtians, who being taken Priſoners were made Slaves, and underwent the moſt grievous Hardſhips: That he ſhou'd credit the Man that was then before him, who was by eſpecial Providence come to him, and employ'd by Religious Perſons for the Redemption of the miſerable Captives at *Conſtantinople*. *Brabantius* was much affected with that part of the Diſcourſe relating to his Father's Sufferings, and thought himſelf in Duty bound, if poſſible, to get him releas'd; but being nevertheleſs loth to part with his Money, told him, That he'd conſider on't that Day, and the next *Brabantius* ſhou'd meet him at the ſame Place: In the mean time, Cornutus ſuſpecting, that there might be ſome Colluſion in the

nought) no poſſibility of Dece
There the Voice read him the ſa
eſſon, adding moreover, that
ould deliver ſix thouſand Franks
rabantius, and purchaſe three Ma
aily to be ſaid for him, or elſe the
erable Soul of his Father could not
reed. *Cornutus* being now fully c
inc'd that it was a Divine Revelati
nd being bound by Conſcience, Du
nd Religion, did with ſome Reluct
y deliver him the Money without
eipt or other Witneſs of the Payme
f it. This paſt on, and he heari
o more of his Father, concluded t
e was certainly happy, inſomuch t
e began to be more jocond and pl

; having before heard of ſome no-
: Pranks play'd by *Brabantius*, be-
to ask him for a Deſcription of
Perſon to whom he paid the Mo-
, and upon Examination found
to be the ſame Perſon (who by
time was got far enough from a
ecution for his Knavery;) at-
:h they ſo derided him, and ply'd
with Jeers, that he grew melan-
y, and in a ſhort time after, with
f to loſe his Money, and Shame
e ſo impos'd on, he dy'd.

CHAP. III.

UT it's time I proceed to the
Diſcovery of thoſe many Cheats
:is'd in *London* by the Sharpers:
the firſt I ſhall begin with is their
ing with Cups and a Ball, or
nbles and a Button. The Manner
is this:

ur Sharper having furniſh'd him-
with three Thimbles or woodden
; of ſomething a larger Size, and
rt-Button, by continual Practice
mes ſo dextrous in changing the

Place

iem till he thinks the By-ſtander
ſt ſight of the Cup under which
all is, he'll offer you a Wager t
ou don't know where 'tis. But
uſt not forget the trick he has
tch up the Ball ſometimes betwe
s Fingers, ſo that 'tis impoſſible
-ſtander ſhould find it under any
e Cups, let him take which he wi
t paſſing this by, as ſeldom practiz'
ere there but two Cups, you had
ual Chance, wink and chuſe; b
re being three, he has the Adva
e of two to one; and tho' you a
er ſo intent upon what he's doin
: he changes the Places of the B
ſtily and nimbly, that

the Ball is; which he not minding, goes on to ſhift them ſtill, and to be ſure he changes the Place of the Ball, and perhaps makes two or three Motions, before he offers you the Wager again; and if you take him up, you have juſt two to one againſt you.

If you have been bitten once or twice, or oftner, and become ſhy and cautious, he has his Gang about him to draw you in: Perhaps one of them will venture half a Crown or a Crown alone at firſt, which he's ſure to win, and perhaps two or three after it, and upon your applauding his good Luck, he'll offer you to let you be his Partner; and if he finds you are ſtor'd with Money, and diſpos'd to Play, he'll let you win with him ſomething at firſt to encourage you; but afterwards, your Luck will turn again, and you will not win above once in 3 or 4 times, by which means, they bubble many an unwary Woodcock out of all his portable Caſh. Nay, if he goes your halves, he'll be the Man that ſhall take up the Cup, and he'll on purpoſe take up the Wrong, and ſo by loſing his *own* Money in jeſt, he'll win your's *in* Earneſt.

may keep as mu...
; known and noted. You ma...
the ſame Man who one time ap-
s like a Country-Man, at another
: like ſome Mechanick, perhaps
h a Leather Apron, and a Rule
:k by his Side; again you ſhall
/e him dreſt like a grave Citizen,
another time like an Officer, a
other like a Common Soldier: .It
ort, *Proteus* himſelf never aſſum'
ıore ſhapes, than theſe his Mimicl
o at this Day.

Nor are they more uncertain in the
labits, than they are in their Pla
f Reſort, and continuance in the
ıne part of the Day you ſhall h
...-Fields, the r

ſingly, as if by accident coming that way. Neither do they ſtay long in one Place; for if any one, finding by dear Experience that they are Sharpers, does but threaten them with the ſight of a Conſtable, they immediately adjourn to ſome neighbouring Alehouſe, from whence, while the Cully is gone to fetch the Peace-Officer, they make their Eſcape, and he may look for them where he will. But if they don't get off this Way, they come by no great Damage; for a Juſtice of Peace can do no more than ſend them for Soldiers; and ſuch they generally are already: Nay, if he impriſons them, they are ſure of procuring their Liberty again, by ſending to acquaint their Officers with their Condition, who has no more to do than to come and demand them, and they are preſently deliver'd to him.

I have been the longer in giving an account of the crooked Paths of theſe Serpentine Animals, that I might have Occaſion to ſay the leſs of the reſt.

Pitching at the Nine-holes is a Game that is practis'd by the ſame ſort of *Ubiquitarians*, and commonly in the ſame Place

d ſtanding at the diſtance of five
Yards from it, the Gameſter throw
flattiſh Bowl, lighting it on th
ound within a Yard of the Boar
d endeavours to throw it through
tain Hole in the Board, commonl
mber IX. Now he has by frequen
vate Practice grown ſo expert, tha
can when he pleaſes do it, (tho' h
ntimes miſſes for a Decoy) an
ſequently is ſure of winning whe
will, which he does by throwing th
vl through once in three times. H
monly has his Gang attending o
, for the ſame Purpoſe with th
mentioned, who have the ſam
cks to avoid being known and

Immediately he that dropt it asks the other what he has found; who anſwers a Guinea. He cries he ought to have a ſhare, being preſent when 'twas found; No, ſays the other, that's not right; but after ſome Debate they agree to go to the Tavern and ſpend half on't, to which the Countryman is invited, as having partly a Right to it. If the Novice is ſo good-humour'd and free as to go with them, the next thing is to ſound the depth of his Pocket; to which end they begin to talk about indifferent Affairs, ſuch as their ſeveral pretended Buſineſſes, on purpoſe to draw the Stranger in to give them an Account in his Turn of his Concerns, and Buſineſs at preſent.

But if they before-hand know he's a Man of Subſtance, they wave all this, and fall the ſooner to their intended Deſign, which is thus brought about.

One of the Sharpers pulls out a Pair of mark'd Cards, and lays them ſecretly in the Window, over the Chimney, or ſome other Place agreed on betwixt them, whither the other going accidentally on purpoſe, finds and diſcovers them, making a Propoſal with

; the w
r.
hen they have play'd a Set or two,
hat's beaten gives out, upon which
Conqueror challenges the Coun-
man to play a Game; Well, ſays
her, If you'll play with him, and
enge my Quarrel, I'll go your halves
ey play a Game or two, and the
arper lets the Countryman win, til
draws him in to play for highe
akes, and then he's ſure to beat him
r he knows every Card by its back
de, and thereby has ſubjected the Sp
it of Play, ſo that his Antagoniſt h
othing like an equal Chance.
hort, when they find he's almoſt dra
dr, or perhaps makes a Reſolution,
Game, he's

with him; that is, if they ſee a fine Ring on his Finger, or if he pulls out a Watch, they contrive to make themſelves Maſters on't. To that end, one of 'em pretending to admire the Ring, deſires to ſee it off his Finger, which the other conſents to, and delivers it to him without Suſpicion: The firſt having look'd on it a while, the other muſt needs ſee it too; but he that has it, inſtead of giving him the true Ring, gives him another of his own, which he taking and looking on a little while, the other goes out, pretending to eaſe himſelf, but indeed goes quite away with the Ring. The Stranger wondering at his long Stay, and the other's delaying to give him his Ring, at laſt civilly demands it of him; who in a ſeeming Surprize cries out, Sir, did n't he give you your Ring again? No, ſays the other, he gave it into your Hand. O, Sir, replies he, that's a great Miſtake; the Ring he gave me was my own, which I gave him to look on as you did yours; and to convince you, here 'tis. The poor Countryman finding himſelf thus cheated, thinks it his right to make the beſt of a bad Market;

ſo

lome to terrify to his Reputati
Swear for him if there be occasi

Since I have mention'd Wa
'twill not be amiss to relate what a
a Friend of mine (a Watch-make
serv'd by two of these Sparks.

One of them comes to him
House near *Doctors-Commons*, an
him; *M—n*, there's an old U
mine in *Kent*, from whom I
some considerable Matter, has
me to buy a Watch; but I can
Money enough to lay down
Now (continues he) I don't de
to trust me, but make a Watc
you may with your own Han
ver it to the Hoyman at *Brown*'

miſing to obſerve it, and at the
t Return, he wou'd produce either
Watch or ſo much Money; to
ich Bargain the other two were Wit-
ſes. Now they had not parted from
Hoyman an Hour, before the two
nt back, and pretending there was
ıething to mend in it, that it could
be ſent before the next Voyage,
ir'd the Hoyman to redeliver it,
ich he did without ſuſpecting any
ıud. When the Hoyman came to
wn again, the Watchmaker went,
ɔecting either his Watch or Money,
I therefore innocently demanded of
Hoyman, whether he had diſpoſed
the Watch? But upon the Hoy-
n's telling him that his Friends had
ch'd it back before he went away,
l that he expected it to carry down
next time he went, the Watchmaker
gan to ſmell a Rat, and finding that
Watch was irrecoverably gone,
ıs reſolv'd to get his Money of
e Hoyman, and therefore arreſted
m; but he finding ſufficient Bail,
ɔod Tryal with him, and after ſeve-
l Removes, and a great deal of Mo-
y ſpent on both Sides, the Hoyman
got

ot the better, and was allow'd t
oſts of the Court; which the oth
ot being well able to pay, and havi
un in Debt to carry on his Suit, w
orc'd to leave off his Trade, and ta
efuge in a Troop of Horſe-Gran
iers, where a Friend of his boug
im a Place.

Amongſt thoſe that are reducible
his Claſs (*Town-Cheats*) I may ve
well reckon the Profeſſors of Judic
Aſtrology, or the Worſhipful Socie
of *Philomaths* inhabiting a certain Cou
ry call'd *Moorfields*. For they are n
worthy to be accounted amon
Tradeſmen, whether thoſe that p
eſs the mercantile or mechanick Pa
And in the Diſcovery of their Frau
I ſhall uſe this Method

lid Senſe, and the moſt Profound Knowledge.

In the firſt place then, They form to themſelves an *Idea* of 7 Planets or wandring Stars, to ſome of which they aſſign benign Influences, and to others (with as little Reaſon) a malign Power. Some of theſe Planets move, with a greater Velocity than others. Next, ſay they, there is a great Circle in the Heavens, (tho' 'tis to be found no where but in their whimſical Noddles) call'd the *Zodiack*, divided into 12 equal Parts, of which they aſſign a chimerical Sign, through which the Planets make their ſeveral Revolutions, and that their being located or plac'd in theſe Signs, does either ſtrengthen or debilitate the good or bad Influences of the Planets, according as to the Diſpoſitions of the Signs themſelves. Again, they conſider the Diſtance between the Planets thus located, and thereon depends another great part of their Dignity or Debility. For (ſay they) a Conjunction mightily ſtrengthens the Influences of two Planets of like Diſpoſition; but if they are of con-

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s Cere
Squar
to eac
Signs i

proceed to account for the ſeveral Dignities, Debilities, Stations, Directions, Afflictions, with a prodigious deal of ſuch unintelligible Cant; they running on in this barbarous Jargon for a conſiderable Time.

But that they don't underſtand themſelves any more than they deſign others ſhould underſtand them, and that there is no Foundation in right Reaſon for all this ridiculous Puzzle, is what I next proceed to ſhew.

And in the firſt place then, I lay it down as an undeniable Poſition, That there is no real *Zodiack* in the Heavens, nor indeed any Heavens for ſuch a *Zodiack*; and in this I am ſure to

and Aerial; which in ſhort is an
Error of *Ptolemy* and his Followers, w
not underſtanding the true Syſtem
the World, and the Earth's Diur
and duplicate annual Motion,
which is ſolv'd the Anticipation
Equinoxes) have fram'd another H
ven above the Starry Orb, and a
liack that did not recede from *Eaſt*
Weſt: Whereby it appears, that all
Noiſe of Exaltations, Aſcendants, T
gons, Aſpects, Fortunes, Infortu
Retrogradations, Stations, Directio
Dignities, Debilities, and the reſt
hat Incoherent Stuff with which th
muſe the World, is nothing but a G
imaufry of heterodox Gibberiſh,
vented on purpoſe to abuſe the Cre

(as themſelves confeſs) only probable? And for their Doctrine of Nativities, That if a Man be born under ſuch a Poſition of the Heavens, his Deſtiny will be ſo and ſo, and he will come to ſuch an End; We ſee, that in a Battle, a ſingle Bullet kills five or ſix Men, who, no doubt, were born under ſeveral Planets, and yet have the ſame Fate. Or if they ſay, 'tis poſſible they all might be born under the ſame Aſpects of the Planets; or that ſeveral Aſpects may tend to the ſame thing: I will yet go farther, and ſay, that ſometimes by the ſinking of a Ship, 5 or 600, nay perhaps a 1000 Men are involv'd in a common Deſtruction: This clears the Caſe beyond all Doubt, and if any is yet ſo obſtinate as to tell me, that it does not appear impoſſible for theſe to be born under the ſame or parallel Directions, he diſcovers rather an invincible Stupidity and Folly, than any Colour of Reaſon.

But let us take a ſcrutinizing Peep into the Rules which they lay down as infallible Axioms.

Why ſhou'd a Sextile and Trine be good, and a Quartile, which is be-

Saturn cold, ...
whereas 'tis demonſtrable ; and
pinion of the moſt Learned Men
Stars are opaque Bodies, and b
their Light from the Reflections
Sun-beams upon the Earth, a
probably as cold, if not colder
the Earth it ſelf ; it being obſerv
the greateſt Froſts happen wh
Sky appears fulleſt of Stars.

In the Aphoriſms vented b
ignorant Pretender, who father
upon *Hermes Triſmegiſtus*, there is
that the Right Time to cure ſo
is when the Moon is incre
Light, and free from the Aſpect
Infortunes (or Planets of a Ma
What can be more chil

hines bright, and the Sky is ſerene and clear from Clouds? Let any one judge between me and him.

Again, We have another very edifying Rule in the 82d Aphoriſm, which is, that when the Moon is in *Leo*, or ſome other Signs, or in Conjunction or Oppoſition of the Sun, or in Square of *Saturn* or *Mars*, 'tis extreme Dangerous to cut out, or put on any new Garments. Now I would fain know wherein the Danger conſiſts, or from whence it proceeds: Is it from any malignant Effluvia of thoſe Planets, tranſmitted to us by the Moon, and fixing themſelves in New Garments? Suppoſing, but by no means granting this, why not in old ones as well? Or if that Solution of this Phænomenon will not go down, yet why muſt the Malicious Influence reach to cutting out of Garments? Here I muſt confeſs I am puzzled to find what Shadow of Probability the Publiſher of this Aſſertion will bring; But I believe I ſee into his Deſign, which was to ſignify to the World, that he being a Taylor, was more than ordinary knowing in the Time, as well as Shape

73d Aphoriſm we
ebellions breaking
g of the Year, are
d; Did the Author
Wiſdom conſider,
ng of every Year
e Heavens alters;
Years he can't find
ne? We need look
covery of the falla-
this Art; for this
ts (caſually) all the
who pretend to lay
p the truth of them
ith Contradictions,
abſur'd and irratio-
any others depend
upon

ion the Art it ſelf, or on their Skill it?

What more needs to be ſaid to ince, that all the Terms they make e of are but ſo many Decoys to beget you an Opinion of their egregious gacity? To what purpoſe elſe do ey ſo often reiterate their unintelligi- e Jargon? Their Alchocoden, Hyleg, rigon, Biquintile, Cazimi, Exaltation, ipediment; Retrogradation, Semi- xtile, Tredecile, Aſcendant, Location, gns fixed and bicorporeal, Infortunes, alevolents, Benevolents, *via Combuſta*, *a Lactea*, &c.

I come now to the laſt thing I pro- s'd with reſpect to the Aſtrolo- rs; *viz.* to give you ſome entertain- g Hiſtories of their impoſing their nſenſical Cant upon the World, for lid Senſe, and the moſt profound nowledge.

One of theſe Pretenders to Science, d a Servant who uſually examin'd e Querifts before they came to him- lf; and this was wont to be done in Place where he could over-hear their iſcourſe, being favour'd by a very in Partition between two Rooms.

note by the Way, that they ... of 'em Piſs-prophets, and can tel Man's Caſe by a view of his Urine, well as if they were acquainted w his *Hyleg*). The Woman was firſt amin'd by the Servant; to whom told her Husband's Caſe; which Doctor heard ſo well, as to underſt the whole Matter, except that he kn not whether his Patient had fa down a whole pair of Stairs, or ſome few Steps. But his Man rin the Bell, he ſeem'd to come fron fartheſt part of the Houſe, and wl unacquainted with what the Q would have; but after a formal ... the Woman gives him the

the moſt remote objects of my Thoughts nigh at hand, and therefore I am more capable in this fortunate Hour to ſolve the moſt abſtruſe Intricacies; Therefore according to my intuitive Knowledge I pronounce, that the Perſon, from whoſe Blood this Liquor was ſecreted, has unhappily fractur'd not only his *Fibula*, but his *Tibia* likewiſe by an involuntary Cadence from an Aſcent, which ſeems to be not above four or five Stepts—Here the Good Woman interrupted him by ſaying, That her Husband fell down a whole Pair of Stairs, but wondred withal how he came to hit the right Nail on the Head. The Doctor very gravely replies, 'Tis ſtrange I ſhou'd at this time be miſtaken in the moſt minute Circumſtance, and it muſt certainly proceed from ſome other Cauſe than any Defect in my Knowledge; wherefore pray tell me is here all the Urine? No, Sir, ſays ſhe, I left it above half behind. There's the Reaſon of the Miſtake, ſays he, for ſince I have diſcover'd 4 or 5 Stairs in this quantity of Urine, which you acknowledge not to be half, You need not doubt, but if you had

and ſav'd his Credit, [illegible]
fing the Circumſtances ſo exactly, t
the Woman ſpread his Fame ab
more than ever.

But ſome of theſe ſham Do
won't be content with the Reput
of being converſant with the Stars
muſt alſo pretend to be Studen
Proficients in the Black Art; To
purpoſe I ſhall give you a notab
ſtory of one who was as much a
jurer as the beſt of 'em, and per
his Part neatly, ſo that he ca
with great Applauſe.

A Young Gentleman falli
Love with the Daughter of
thy Merchant, could not, [illegible] of th

to the Daughter of Mr——a Mer-
nt. The Gentleman hearing a
ne mention'd, which was the ſame
n his former Miſtreſſes Father, be-
to enquire where this Gentleman's
ther, who was lately Marry'd lived;
being certified of his Name, and
e of abode, went to *England*, the
t Opportunity. When he came
ore at *London*, he went immediately
he Houſe he had Notice of at
burgh, and enquiring for the Gen-
an, found he was gone out of
wn, and would not come Home
Night. He then enquired for the
y (whom he well knew, tho' ſhe
not remember him, he being much
r'd by the cutting off his Hair, and
ſmall Pox) and pretending to have
ers of Recommendation from her
bands Brother at *Hamburgh*, deſir'd
e entertain'd as a Servant: The
y return'd, That her Husband be-
abſent, ſhe could not give him a
ſive Anſwer; but ſince he had Let-
from her Brother-in-law, he ſhould
welcome to a Nights lodging in
Houſe. He entertain'd the offer
ningly) with abundance of Thank-
fulneſ

deſir'd a Glaſs of Beer. W
Maid was gone to fetch it, he
ſure to look about, and amon
things, he eſpy'd in the next
Cloth laid in ample manner
ſome Banquet; whereupon, co
that all this Preparation cou
for the next Day, but that
was to come in the Husbands
and partake of thoſe Dainties
his own Mouth water'd (he
ry hungry) he reſolv'd to pr
their Actions which he co
could. Now it happen'd, tha
never have been a more u
Gueſt than at that time: For
Husband being an Old Man,

Tenderneſſes imaginable. This made the other regret his hard Lot; but yet he was reſolv'd to ſee the utmoſt of the matter. They had hardly began Supper when a knocking was heard at the Door, and the Maid looking out ſaw 'twas her Maſter; which put 'em into ſuch a Conſternation, that had ſhe not been a Woman of a ready Invention, and extraordinary preſence of Mind, her Fear had certainly made her incapable of betaking her ſelf ſo quickly to her Couch with her Prayer-Book in her Hand; having thruſt her Spark, the Viands, Table, Bottles and all into an adjoining Cloſet.

Her Husband coming in, thought himſelf happy in a Wife, who was conſtantly at her Prayers; and after ſome little Diſcourſe, ſaid, That he was going to *Graveſend*, to give Order about the Lading of a Ship, but had heard ſhe was fell down to the *Nore*; and coming off the Water, he was very hungry, and muſt have ſomething for Supper. His Virtuous Wife told him, that he being Abroad, ſhe had dreſt nothing, but had made ſhift with what was left at Dinner.

ters of Recommendation to b
vant, from her Brother-in-law
burgh. But how are you qu
ſaid the old Don; I have (ſay
ther) been bred a Scholar, an
ſome Degrees at the Univerſity
write a good Hand, and un
Accounts well; beſides which
I was a Scholar at *Oxford* I ſpe
time in the ſtudy of *Magick*
Black Art; for which I was exp
Univerſity. I can perform ſo
Wonderful, yet without Dange
diſcover private Enemies, rev
beries, help right Owners t
ſtolen or loſt, and to Ships
a Wind that will brin

The Lady perceiving what he meant, and fearing ſome diſcovery of her Intrigue, oppos'd it violently, till the Sham-Conjuror aſſur'd her by a private ſign that he would take care to ſave her Honour; and then ſhe conſented, upon Condition, that ſhe ſhould ſee nothing that was affrighting. Our Magician then began his Incantations in the following manner: *Mephorbus! Mephorbus! Mephorbus!* Thrice have I invoked thee my Familiar; be thou now aſſiſtant to my deſires, ſupply whate'er a hungry Appetite requires. O all the Powers of the Zodiack, *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Piſces;* Aſſiſt the Seven Planets too, *Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury,* and *Luna,* ſhed your Auſpicious Influence, and to my Charm give efficatious Strength. O *Arlom, Gaſcodin Adolphon, eus, cuſtichon, Olam amemue:* He here made a full ſtop, and ſtood a liſtning to an Inviſible Speaker; the told them that they might fall to, ar eat heartily of the Meat that was pr vided for them, and ſtood upon the T ble ready furniſh'd, in ſuch a Clo

Wh

Food, ſuch as Nature ... of Heaven did afford; and ſo an Example himſelf falling heartily, thereby perſwading even the Lady who talk'd ſo gainſt Eating of the Devils come in for a ſhare. When pretty well ſatisfy'd the Cr their Stomachs, the Maſter of wou'd needs be inform'd means all this Proviſion wa into the Cloſet, ſince he Noiſe. Sir, ſays the Conj done by a Familiar that I h mand of; and you ſhall ſee pleaſe. By all means, ſa that I may thank him, for

the Gallant thought 'twas now expected that he ſhou'd come forth, which he therefore did, and the Door being open'd for him, he paſt thro' the Room making a Bow, and ſo went into the Street.

Thus this pretended Conjurer came off with Applauſe on all ſides. For the Maſter of the Houſe thought himſelf no leſs oblig'd to him for procuring him a good Supper, at the time he wanted it, than the Lady did for getting rid of her Gallant, who likewiſe was no leſs oblig'd to him than either of the former; for he afterwards declar'd, that he could not have ſtaid much longer without diſcovery; becauſe of a Tickling he had in his Throat, which, as ſoon as he was got into the Street, broke out into a loud Cough.

'Tis pity I ſhou'd leave the Topick I am upon, before I have given my Reader an Account of another ſort of Cheats call'd *Filts*, who well deſerve a Place among thoſe I have mention'd. And why ſhou'd I fear to incur thereby the Diſpleaſure of the Sex, any more than I do the Hatred of the Men, by diſcovering the Frauds us'd by the moſt Vile among

there happen'd to be ...
Hampton-Court, ſhe pretending
ry deſirous to ſee that famous
which ſhe had hitherto been a
he cou'd do no leſs than mak
of his Service to wait on he
ſhe accepted, and thereupon
a Day: On the Morning of
(being as punctual in the
Love, as a Merchant in the P
Money) waited on her at her
and happen'd to ſurprize her i
abilie, tho' for fear he ſhould
her unawares, ſhe had taken ſ
to remove all Nuſances, hav
the Gum out of the corners o
lids, lick'd up a few Carawa
ſ... her Breath, tho' pret

hen he gave her a Salute, in as ſweet Condition as a Trunk-full of Linnen id up in Lavender; that had he kiſs'd e Breech of a *Muſcovite* Cat, his Senſes ıu'd not have been refreſh'd with a eater Fragrancy. After he had done much Penance in waiting till ſhe was eſt, as a City Dun does to ſpeak with Noble-Man, ſhe with much ado had ought her Head-dreſs, Hoods, and nderſhams in ſubjection to her nice ıncy; and tho' he contemplated her ountenance, and look'd on her all the hile with as much Earneſtneſs, as a ieſt wou'd upon an Evil Spirit; yet ter an Hour and halfs unneceſſary ıidling her Ornaments, he cou'd per- ive no more Alteration for the better, an is to be found in a Negro's Com- exion after ſcouring his Infernal Face ith a Pound of Soap, or a Quart of *ungary*-Water.

When ſhe had thus finiſh'd her Morn- g's Work, being lac'd up in her Stays, tight as a *Leiceſterſhire* Woolpack, he ınded her down Stairs into a Coach, ıd there made Love in a Tub till they ıme to the Water-ſide, where a rave- ɔus Aſſembly of Amphibious Scoun- drels,

...ry into
hands of the wrangling Fraterni
length he pitch'd upon a Co
Red-cap'd Tritons, who hande
into the Wherry, and became o
den as Complaiſant and Civil as
had been bred at an Academy ;
certain that the Watermen quarrel
who ſhall carry the Fare, as Lawy
at *Weſtminſter* about who ſhall car
Cauſe. When he had ſeated his M
on his Right Hand, the Brawny
ſat down to their Stretchers, and p
and blowing at every pull like a l
icky Man in a Sweat, they Row'd
nward of their Way, their Ears
very now and then ſaluted w
roadſide of Scurrilous Wa-

Rogue, Taylor, Whore, Sempſtreſs, Cuckold, Mechanick, Jilt, Exchange-Woman, and all the ill Language he cou'd muſter up, leſt his Miſtreſs ſhou'd think him a Block-head. The time he propos'd to ſpend in exhibiting his Love to his fair Companion, and preparing her Heart for his Deſign, with ſuch mollifying Endearments and prevailing Dalliances, as were neceſſary to warm the Inclinations of a Female Lover; he was forc'd to employ in ſtudying what to ſay to the next Boat he met with, for the firſt Word, like the firſt Blow was half the Battle. In this manner they ſmoothly ſlid along the ſlippery Surface of the Thames, liſtning at ſpare times to the whiſpering Flags and Oſiers that adorn'd the pleaſant Banks, and gently bow'd their limber Heads in becoming Gratitude to the delightful Breeze, that fann'd their verdant Blades into ſo Muſical a motion. The Weather prov'd ſo temperate and extremely favourable, and the radiant Sun ſhining forth with ſuch an auſpicious Luſtre, that finer Day ne'er bleſs'd a Lord-Mayor's Shew.

At length they arriv'd at *Mortlake*, and took a little Refreſhment at the old Cuckold-

which means they avoided a
tiring Circumference by Water
walk'd croſs the Fields link'd
Arm as loving as any Man an
and entertain'd one another's Ea
unſtudy'd Prattle, ſuch amorou
as Love pop'd into ther Mouth
ſimply out again without any
dient; ſo that had a couple of *Bo*
Criticks been walking behind 'e
might have had more Diverſion
by hearing a Dialogue in the P
tween a Beau and a Mask, or th
Elegant Piece of Courtſhip in th
Accademy of Complements. Wher
came to the forementionʼd To
Richmond, they reſum'd their Pl

into his Fobb, to examine what Gold he had lodg'd within the Waſteband of Treaſure; but to his extreme Mortification he found it as empty as a Skull in a Surgeon's Window, and preſently he recollected, that he had the laſt night taken out ſeven Guineas, and laid them in his Study-Window; but thinking they ſtill had 'em about him, he came out and forgot 'em. This diſhonourable misfortune made his Heart broil with Vexation like a Mutton-Chop upon a Gridiron. He knew not what to do, nor how to come off handſomly; but at laſt concluded the beſt way was to make her acquainted with his diſappointing Circumſtances; and after as many Hums and Ha's as a baſhful Evidence makes before he ſpeaks to a Court of Judicature, he at laſt open'd his ſorrowful Caſe; but as awkwardly as a Midwife talks Scripture, or a Prieſt Bawdy. He found by her Countenance, that ſhe was as much ſurpriz'd, as he was daunted; and after a little Pauſe, I hope, Sir, (ſays ſhe) ſince you have brought me thus far out of *London*, you will contrive ſome way to convey me ſafe home; for indeed I did not take care (as I find

ſhip. To which he made a
ſwer; begging ſhe would r
ſevere Cenſures and Reflec
juſtly due to ſuch inexcuſab
fulneſs; and that ſhe would
to tarry but a little time in a
he ſtept to a Friend at a ſm
from *Hampton*-Town, from
was aſſur'd of a Supply: S
pretty well ſatisfy'd with v
pos'd, they accordingly we
jacent Houſe, where he le
Pint of Canary and a Roll.
to go as far as *Waltham*
which is at leaſt Two long
a Friend of his from *Londo*
about Six Weeks for his

pointment upon the Neck of the other was an insupportable Grievance, and made him scratch his Ears like a bilk'd Hackney-Coachman. But in returning he consider'd the Matter, and found he had no other Way left than to be a good Husband, and leave his Sword, which was Silver-hilted, for the Reck'ning. So fixing upon this Resolution, he came back more like a Running-Footman than a Gentleman; and coming into the Tavern, he receiv'd the startling News, that his Lady was gone to *London* with my Lord———. These strange Tidings amaz'd him more than the Sight of a Blazing Star. Pray, Sir, said he, unriddle this strange Mystery to me; how, which way, after what manner, this Business came about? Why, Sir, answered the other, I shew'd you and the Lady into the best Room in my House, which my Lord always drinks in when he comes hither: I told his Lordship, who had another Person with him, that it was now taken up: He ask'd by whom? I told him, by a single Lady; upon which they smil'd and both went into the Room to her; and after they had drank but one Flask of Wine,

by her looks to
And this, Sir, ſays he, is all
of the Matter; only that
the Coach for *London*. Thi
Uſage made the Gentlema
and vex like a horn-mad
be thus jilted, fatigu'd,
and teaz'd, he thought w
overpower the Philoſophy
Epictetus.

In this vexatious Condi
down to the Water-ſide, w
accident he got a Sixpen
ſame Night, and was h
ſqueeze in amongſt T
Baskets, and Blue Apro
bout Eleven a Clock a
London, wh

PART III.

The Deceits us'd in particular Trades and Profeſſions; with ſeveral ingenious Characters.

THE laſt Thing I propos'd was (as you may remember) to diſcover the Frauds us'd by Tradeſmen, in their ſeveral Employments. And here I ſhall not wholly tye my ſelf to either the ſerious or diverting way of Writing; but believing a Mixture of both to be moſt beneficial, and to come neareſt to anſwering my End, I ſhall (as it were) interline them in an agreeable Miſcellany.

'Twou'd not be wholly foreign to my Deſign to lay down here ſome general Rules, by which a Tradeſman ſhou'd act, how he ought to be qualify'd, and by what means he may avoid thoſe Traps and Snares to which he may be expos'd: But I'll content my ſelf to ſay, in the firſt place, that he

not ſhou'd be done to [illegible]
may eaſily be learn'd from the
Parts of the enſuing Diſcourſe.
But methinks I hear ſome P
of the ſeveral Trades hereafte
on'd, cavilling with me, and
ling with one another for Pre
As if it were ſo very honourabl
to be Captain of this black Tr
as if to be the greateſt Knave
be the beſt Man. I will how
them to end the Quarrel t
and will begin with that
preſents it ſelf to my View
the Employment of

An Ale-Draper, or Vict

which the Two-legg'd unfeather'd Inhabitants of this Globe of Uncertainty is liable; upon his humble Application to the Magiſtrate of the Place where he liv'd, they wou'd procure him a Licenſe to Sell Ale, that he might be in a Capacity to keep himſelf and his Family from being burthenſome to the Pariſh, and being fall'n into a peeviſh Temper by reflecting on his Misfortunes, he was uſually diſtinguiſh'd in his New Employment by ſome Nickname or Title, ſuch as Alderman *Snarl*, Captain *Ruſty*, Sir *John Tunbelly*, Colonel *Gruff*, Dr. *Grunt*, &c. being look'd on as an old crack'd Fiddle, fit for every merry Prattle-box to play upon: Neither cou'd the good Woman, (whoſe Buſineſs 'twas to draw the Tipple, keeping her Shoulders warm with a Piece of an old Blanket inſtead of a Night-rail) avoid being denominated by ſome jolly Toper or other, *Mother Huff*, *Mother Damnable*, *Witch of Endor*, *Dame Tattle*, *Goody Blowze*, or the like. But now the World (like a Man advanc'd from Poverty to Poſterity) is ſo ſtrangely alter'd, that as ſoon as a Tradeſmen has got a little Money by

lies, and the Remnant of ..... -
is reſolv'd to thrive upon his own
Stock at the ſame Rate, and purſi
Hope and Proſpect of growing
with the ſame Expedition: Accor
ly he takes a Houſe well ſituate
his Purpoſe, where, in a few
time, behaving himſelf at firſt
Humble, he breaks half his Ac
tance of his former Trade, in c
to ſee him; advancing himſelf ir
tle time to ſome petty Office in t
riſh, which makes him begin tc
and look as big as a Citizen
Knighthood; being from thence
ly dignify'd and diſtinguiſh'd, l
Title of Mr. Church-warden;
... which he is on

Miſſes; and he that ſalutes the Old Lick-Spiggot by any other Name than that of Mr. *Church-warden*, runs the hazard of paying double Taxes, beſides the Forfeiture of his Good looks, Friendſhip, and Converſation, as long as he lives, unleſs Providence be more kind, and by ſome unlook'd for Accident bring him back to his Primitive Humility; which is hard to be wrought any other way than by Poverty.

Now he begins to leave off his Colours, and get the Print of the Apron-ſtrings out of his Coat; that as he walks the Streets it would be a hard matter to gueſs at his Profeſſion, were it not for the many Rings on his Finger, and the Stiffneſs of his Gate.

By this time his own Houſe is not big enough to hold him, beſides, he begins now to hate Malt-drinks as much, as a Grocer does Plums, or an Apothecary Phyſick: Wine is the only Cordial that will go down with him, which he purchaſes at the Expence of thoſe poor Sots, who are guzzling Belch at his own Houſe, to maintain him at the Tavern. He expects great Reverence from all his little Neighbours, and will

his preſent Trade, and if any
offers to ſcore Six-pence with
rarely grants it, but with as ha
Look as the Giants in *Guild-*
he that has ſpent Fifty Poun
him asks to borrow but a Cro
preſently tells him, *About two l*
my Wife made me ſwear, I wou
lend a Farthing to Friend or Foe a
I liv'd; or elſe I would do it wi
Heart. If any Perſon, tho' a g
ſtomer, happens to owe him an
and is detain'd by extraordina
neſs from coming to his Houſ
little while; there is a verbal H
Cry made after him among all

more than they have need of, to the great prejudice of their Bodies, and enervating their Pockets, thereby making a parcel of peremptory ingrateful Scoundrels their Masters, whom with good Conduct and Frugality they might keep at Stave's End, and oblige to use a Modesty becoming their servile Stations.

There are three Sorts of Ale-Drapers, who differ widely from one another, according to the several parts of the Town they are situated in.

In and about *Wapping*, they lord it over the People, like a Boatswain over a Ship's Crew; and look as Bluff upon their Tarpawlin Guests, as a Mate newly rais'd to a Commander.

In the City he is Hail Fellow, well met, with any of his Customers on this side a Common-council-man; but to all above he can't help paying a deference, and is forc'd to bow as low to a Deputy of a Ward, as a Country Inn-keeper to the High-Sheriff of a County.

But at *Charing-Cross*, you may find 'em so very Humble and Obliging for the taking of Two-pence, that a Gentleman Foot-Soldier, or a Lord's Valet, shall have as many Scrapes and Cringes fro

termine; and ſhall take
theſe Malt Penſioners, wh
one Obſervation more,
Reader ſome Advice that
lows the Premiſſes.

There are very few of
you uſe their Houſe co
think you an entail'd C
ſhall reſpect you leſs, and
than they do the moſt
gard, that ſpends a Penn
and begs a bit of Toaſt
gain. Therefore the b
can be us'd to avoid th
Ingratitude of theſe M
ans, is, to act purſuan
of an Experienc'd To

that you will find the Maſter grow ſlighting, and the Servants Impudent.

But for the confirming what I've ſaid concerning 'em, take the following Piece of Poetry, containing the Character of the Generality of 'em; which was writ by one who being a very good Benefactor, had a more than ordinary Opportunity to obſerve and diſcover their real Tempers.

The Monſter that progreſſively is bred,
To raiſe his Fortune by the Tippling Trade,
(As oft they do) muſt be of ſpurious Race,
Begot by Chance, not in the Bonds of Grace;
Born of ſome laſſful Wench, who could not ſtay,
Till Fortune flung ſome Husband in her way;
Firſt drop'd, and then preſerv'd by Pariſh Pay.
Or elſe brought up on Pack-Horſe from the North,
Born there of Parents who were nothing worth;
Sent up to Town, as Thouſands were before,
To Nick, and Froth, and learn the Double Score.
The Northern Sharpneſs in his Rural Face,
Soon recommends the Stripling to a Place;
Where, by ſome Thriving Countryman, he's taught,
To cheat the Gueſts in every Quart a Draught.

Thus when for Seven long Years he has obey'd,
And learn'd each Knaviſh Myſtry of his Trade;
Some Laborious Drudge, with Twenty Pounds he meets,
Who longs to Dance the ſhaking of the Sheets.
With her he Couples and improves his Pence,
With his own hoarded Fools Benevolence;

With

At first Inauspicious as [illegible]
Cloſe as a Miſer, Gunning as a
Humble and Fawning, as a Pedle
And to each Cobler, anſwers, Cor
His Bread and Cheeſe he frankly
And every thing is done with a
Porters are welcome near the Fire
And may command, the Varlet c
Without Offence Red Herrings the
And tattle o'er the Pot a wond'r
Himſelf will on a Neighbouring
Whate'er you ſpeak for in a Tri
If Gueſt deſire to keep them up
Both without grumbling will the
No frowning from the Tike, no

Then are they careful to oblige
But as they thrive like Curs they
Full Cellars and full Packets cha
And make the Lout a Prince, l
The Cobler then muſt at a diſt
[illegible] *with their Hats in*

I've brought no Money, you must let it down,
The Maid shut Books more, she surly Grown,
Pray tell your Master I shall draw no more,
Until he comes, or sends to clear the Score;
I'd rather in my Cellar keep my Beer,
Then send it out on Trust tho' Lord knows where.

Perhaps some Neighbouring Tradesmen next appear,
Where shall we be to drink a Pot of Beer?
Can't we go up? No marry, says the Queen,
None has been up Stairs since the Room was clean:
Here Boy, the Bill or else the Kitchen shew,
Good Gentlemen I'm sure have sat below.

Nay, if we can't go up, we will not stay,
I'll warrant we'll find Houses where we may;
We do not want your Custom, you mistake,
Pray troop, one Swallow won't a Summer make.

Thus is the Baseness of their Nature shown,
No Honor Prosperous but Imperious grown;
By Wealth made Saucy, by Misfortune Cow'd,
When Poor too Humble, and when Rich too Proud.

Here is in short the Character of all,
Those Reverend Men we Common *Drapers* call.
My Friends therefore, have a peculiar care
Thou never be intangled in their Snare.
They'll get thy Money, and what yet is more,
When thou hast none they'll kick thee out
(o'th' Door.

I proceed next to discover some Frauds of a Quack Doctor.

Of a Quack Doctor.

Having made great Observation of our late Quacks, how from Penury and Want, they sometimes arrive to

themſelv
Fragments of Latin,
as bold as Lions, to tall
and cloath themſelv
Coat, and pluſh Jacke
be ſo good in *Long-lan*
them; not a pin the w
tho' they be as Thread-
Cloak; then they get
concurring Japan in th
with a Civet-box, wi
walk with as much Gra
ard: Then they ſeek out
Lodgings, where there n
Hatch at the Door, with
blue Poſts, and an Inſcri
No Money; then their Ch
round

ſtand as much as a Child of
old does Hebrew, and the fo
of *Cornelius Aggripa's* Occul
phy lies wide open, to proc
profound Learning; and
Eight gilt Shillings, as ſo many
from their Patients that
Further, they oblige all th
bouring Alehouſes, to recomm
to any Inquirers after an hone
Phyſician, which Character,
houſe-keepers generally give
vided they come very often, t
what they get upon the De
over his Shoulders; and they
the Midwifes and Nurſes,
poſſible can get acquainted w
plaud their great Skill, by lo

Peoples Brains, while they pi
Pockets; ſo they call the fit of
a Paroxyſm, Fits of the M
Drunkenneſs, Hiſterical Paſſio
they will tell you of Simpathe
Antipathetical Cures; and ratt
Mechaniſm of Nature, tho' th
no more on't then a Plowman
Logick or Geometry. They
tell you of the appeaſing
Archeical Microcoſmical M
increaſing the Radical Moiſtu
relieving all the Powers, Vital
ral, Animal; thus the Myſtery
Art and Science wholly conſi
long Harangue of fuſtian Wo

ledge, graduate Doctors, and learned Phyſicians, and againſt whom, they bring in that great and mighty Word, long Experience.

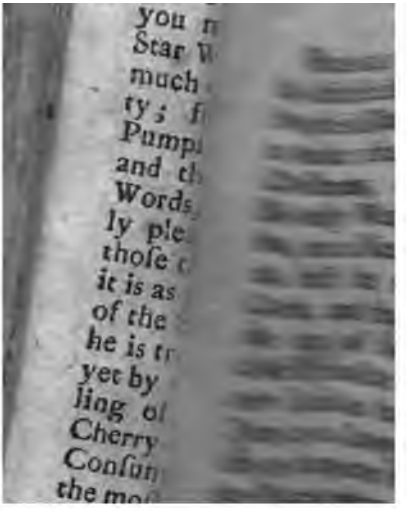
But ſome of them that are not ſtuft with ſo much Noiſe and Nonenſe, having not their Tongue ſo well hung as others, will make a Vertue of Neceſſity, look Grave and Big, decline all Diſcourſe, eſpecially among the Ingenious; tells his Patients Diſeaſes is not to be frighten'd away with Words, but by the wonderful Operations of the Phyſick he can and does preſcribe; for he does not talk of Deſeaſes, but Cure 'em: By this Means they conceal their Ignorance, from the Judicious, and increaſe their Eſteem with the Vulgar.

Nothing can be more advantagious to them, than when by their Impudence they can make Perſons believe, that there was not more Slain and Wounded at *Hockſtat* and *Blenheim*, than they have recover'd from the point of Death; or as they call it from Death's Door, and becken Souls back again, that have been ſome Leagues from their Bodies; and they boaſt often of the mighty Wonder

noſticks, and Therapeuticks;
Waterologes, others Aſs-ſtrolo
you may call them Piſs-Pro
Star Wizards; both the ways
much different, and of a like
ty; for they both muſt be
Pumping, by apt and wary Q
and their Anſwers turn'd in
Words, they do many times
ly pleaſe and gratifie their I
thoſe that practiſe by the Uri
it is as poſſible to diſcover the
of the Sick Man's Clothes, as the
he is troubled with, or the Cau
yet by their diſcreet and prude
ling of it, a thouſand Poun
Cherry-ſtone, but they ſha

the ſeventh Houſe tells them, that
:y are the only Doctor in the World
it can help you; but they take ſpe-
l care, that they don't pronounce
Common-Council-Man with Child,
a Conſtable ſick of the Mother; and
other Caſes, if their Judgments do
t chance to hit the Nail on the Head,
:n they have recourſe to their only
uge, Lying; and tell their Patients,
ir Stomach is fallen out of its place,
t they can make it return again; that
:y have Straws in their Lungs, of a
t Bigneſs, and that their Liver is waſt-
to nothing, with Venery and Drink-
; : Then as for Therapeuticks, if
:ir Medicines be Galenical, tho' ne-
· ſo common, they diſguiſe them
th ſtrange Names, call *Sena*, a Speci-
c; *Methridate*, an Elixir; *Extractum*
dii, an Arcanum; and add *à Noſtrum*,
Album Græcum; but thoſe that be-
:e themſelves to Chymical Devices,
Preparations, will tell you of the
nderful Operations of the Tincture
the Sun's Beard, the Powder of the
oon's Horns, or a Quinteſſence ex-
cted from the Souls of the heathen
ds; by theſe and many more Ways

and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Cherry
Conſun
the mo

he casts many a Piece of *condemn'd Cabbage*, the largest whereof go to making of Cloaths for Children, others for Saddle-Seats, Women's Shoes, Caps, Purses, *&c.* He has an Art of Rubbing and Stretching Silver Lace, so that he will rob his Employer of a fourth Part of what they deliver to him. If you make him your Friend to go to the Mercer, Woollen-draper, *&c.* he will be sure to go snips with him in the Profit, which your Pocket must pay.

I proceed next to

A Baker;

Who, as the former robs their Backs, cheats other Peoples Bellies to fill his own. He is somewhat more inexcusable than the Taylor; for, He commonly pinches his Cabbage from the Rich; but *This*, by making his Bread too light, robs all without Distinction, but chiefly the Poor; for which, if he had his due, he wou'd have the same Fate with *Pharaoh*'s Baker, *viz.* to be suspended, or at least to wear a Wooden Ruff. He is commonly in fee with the Clerk of the Market, and pretends great Love to him, (tho' he hates him, as his Executioner)

at his forc'd Charity,
it ſelf becauſe her Sca
The next is

A Brickla

Who, together witl
Plaſterer, Painter, Jc
Builders, are notorious
lengthening out their
ſure will never leave
they are provided of
is a very great Differen
Working by the Gr
Day; for in the firſt,
can't be too quick, an
done, they don't car
done: On the other h
work by the Day, the

Work every Day at each of theſe Places; to which end he is a continual Vagrant, and frequently viſits round at all of them: If the Employer happens to come when he's abſent, and asks any of the Servants, *where there Maſter is?* they anſwer, *Sir, he was here juſt now, here's his Coat, he's juſt gone for a Hundred of Nails;* at another Place he leaves his Hat, and upon the ſame Demand, his Servant anſwers, *Sir, he'll be here in a trice with a couple of Boards, for Shelves;* at a third his Apron, at a fourth his Rule, *&c.* never failing to ſet down his own Days Work in each of their Bills, tho' he has not actually earn'd a Penny.

Of a Pawn-Broker.

An Unconſcionable Pawn-Broker, is *Pluto*'s Factor, *Old Nick*'s Warehouſe-Keeper, an *Engliſh Jew*, that lives and grows fat on Fraud and Oppreſſion, as a Toad on Filth and Venom. His Practice outvies Uſury as far as Highway Robbery does a Petit-Larceny; and you call him a Tradeſman, [illegible] by the ſame Rhetorical Figure ſtiles the Legerdemain of a [illegible] an Art and Myſtery. His

like ſo many [illegible]
ther all Sorts of Garments
grimage, whilſt he playir
lodges the Tabby Pettic
Ruſſet Breeches together
Bed of Lavender. He is
of the Thieves Excheque
mon Tender of all Boo
Shop-lifters in the Tow
purpoſe he keeps a priva
whence he Ships-away I
by wholeſale. He m
Diſeaſe, the reverſe o
Medicinæ, the *Gout*, fo
haunts the *Rich*, ſo
Poor, whom he ſo flee
leaves them ſo much
[illegible]their N

made an Eſcape) to the old *Limbus*, and this ſo often, till at laſt they know the way, and can almoſt go to pawn alone by themſelves. Thus they are forc'd to purchaſe the ſame Cloaths ſeven times over; and for want of a Cheſt to keep 'em in, at home, it coſts thrice as much as they are worth for a Lodging, in his Cuſtody. When they firſt come in (like other Priſoners) they pay Garniſh, which is the Entring Penny; after this, 6 *d. per* Month for every 20 *s.* which (after their Rate of 13 Months to the Year) is 6 *s.* 6 *d. per* Pound *per Annum*, or 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Cent.* beſides a Shilling for a Bill of Sale, if the matter be conſiderable. Upon the whole, ſince they ſeldom or never lend above half the Value on any thing, Plate excepted, they get, as is already made out near 40 Pounds in every 100, certain: And conſidering how many Thieves and Pickpockets (their chief Cuſtomers that bring the lumping Bargains) never intend to redeem, and how many Poor are not able, and that if they are redeem'd the next Day, the Unconſcionable Wretch will be paid a *Months Intereſt*, we may reaſonably co-

learn Wiſdom. Let this
Deſcription of a Priſon
and I'll next give you a D
the *Marſhalſea*, as it was W
Midſhip-Man, a Priſoner
Punch Club, whereof he wa

Limbo, June 20.
3d *Glaſs of the*

From Locks and Bolts, much No

From Cobweb-Rooms, foul Sheets,

An abſent Friend depriv'd of Liber
Congratulates your whole Society
Where chearful Healths in flowi

And drowſy Cares in princely Punch
Where *Bacchus* and *Apollo* jointly reig
This warms the Heart, and that inſpir
Swift and

But my unlucky Stars, on Miſchief bent,
Have made the worſt of Plagues my Puniſhment.
They thought, perhaps, I was no longer fit
To take my Glaſs, and talk to Men of Wit,
To ſcribble Doggrel, complement the Fair,
And give my ſelf a ſtrange Poetic Air:
Or elſe they judg'd my Pockets bare of Pelf,
And ſent me here leſt I ſhou'd hang my ſelf.
Why, faith, 'tis true, my Hopes are very ſmall;
An empty Purſe, few Friends, or none at all:
This Fortune knew, and therefore in the Nick
She ſerv'd me this confounded jilting Trick.
Judge you how this with my free Humour ſuits,
This *Noah*'s Ark fill'd with all ſorts of Brutes.
Knights without Honour, Squires without E-
(ſtates,
Quacks, Captains, Cullies, Parſons, Beaux and
(Cheats,
Cits, Fidlers, Taylors, Porters, Grooms and
Carmen,
Whigs, Tories, Ranters, and ſuch kind of Vermin:
Nay, more than this, we have our Females too,
As tho' our other Plagues were yet too few,
Of all Degrees and Ranks a nauſeous Crew.
For Punks and Jilts, flux'd Bawds and painted
(Whores;
You'd Swear that Hell had drain'd its Common
(Shores,
And that grim *Pluto*, weary of their Riot,
Had here confin'd thoſe Enemies to Quiet;
Their ever-moving Clacks no Charm can bind,
Artiſts might here perpetual Motion find:
No Truce is known with their eternal Brawls,
Battles, Confuſion dwell within our Walls.

Thus wiſhing you and all my Friends their Health,
I've ſent a View of Limbo's *Commonwealth.*

...ealt; a Wound in a D
which can't be cur'd but
ral from the Mines of *Per*
He may be liken'd to the
mage in the Temple-Chu
a Blood-hound of the Law,
not a quick ſcent to put up
nor a deep Mouth to purſue
yer is the Deity, in whom h
whom he flies in time of tr
from whom he ſeeks Succ
does he worſhip both in the
Abroad; and hopes by hi
Angels, to proſper in all his
is a partial Arithmetician,
nough in Addition and Mul
but cannot for his Life ...

telligence in the World, and can ſooner find out a lurking Acquaintance in a City-croud or a Country-corner, than a purblind Aſtrologer, or a limping Hue and Cry. He holds it for a Maxim, That whoever owes him any thing, ought to be in Arrears both to Back and Belly till he's paid. If a Debtor lives ſo remote that he can't viſit him almoſt every Day, he makes him pay Intereſt (even to Extortion) at the Poſt-Office by the number of his Letters, wherein he'll be very affable and civil in the Front, but cloſe and preſſing in the Rear: *Sir, I wou'd rather loſe my ſmall Concern, than put you to the leaſt Inconvenience——. But I muſt needs have my Money next Return, or I ſhall be oblig'd to turn the Debt over, or take what other Courſe I am advis'd to: —— However, I attribute your Non-payment to your unmindfulneſs, and beg you not to take amiſs this one* Item *more—— So with Hopes to hear from you ſpeedily, and with Effect, I am your humble Servant.*

But if a Debtor be come-at-able, as he calls it, he'll beat up his Quarters ſo often, that the Family quickly learn to deny him: But if he happens to find

of Reputation, becauſe,
eſpecially, he Buys and S
nour. Some have thou
Graſs-hopper on the *Chang*
blem of him; for as th
one place to another,
from one Number to an
times 30 *per Cent.* Advanc
for him; at other time
Diſcount is not enough.
ley is his Plying-place, bu
to be his Dwelling, for
where. Ask him what
profeſſes, he cries, *He'll*
as any body: Ask him of wh
an Article of Faith is, h
He'll give as much for Nav

perhaps he has been *Baptiz'd*, yet it will be highly improper to ſay, he was *Confirmed* unleſs in Impudence, and the Tricks of his Trade. He is aptly compar'd to a Nettle; touch him gently, or tickle him, and he ſtings you; but ſqueeze him hard, or play him Trick for Trick, and he never hurts you. Tho' he is Wicked himſelf, you can't ſay his Principles are ſo, for he has none; *non ſunt in rerum naturâ.* If a Man of Buſineſs goes into *Garaway's*, *Jonathan's*, *Robin's*, or *Baker's* Coffee-houſes, he ought to be as Circumſpect, and as much upon his Guard as if he was in an Enemy's Country; for a Stock-Jobber is a Beaſt of Prey, and thoſe places are his Dens where he lurks. In ſhort, tho' he has devour'd many a Trader, yet at laſt himſelf becomes a Prey to his Brethren (they being in this more Savage than Wolves, and Tygers; for they never ſet upon their own kind) or elſe, being run out at Heels, he becomes conſtant to one place, *viz.* the *Counter*, which is the fitteſt Place for ſuch an unaccountable Wretch to make up his Accounts in.

drunk with more Credit at
His Noſe may ſupply the
Sign, which is commonly re
he is not aſham'd of his Cal
Rooms generally ſtink as
Morning-breath of thoſe
drunk in 'em over Night:
niſh'd with Beds, but more
Implements, *viz.* Chairs, a T
a Chamberpot. A Tavern i
cher of more News than H
more Jeſts than News, which
up here by ſome ſpungy brai
and from thence ſqueez'd int
medy. Men come here to mak
but, indeed, make a noiſe, a
Muſick above, is anſwer'd with
ing of Pots below. The Drav
the civileſt People in

grees in a Minute, from the bottom of the Cellar, to the top of the Garret, and can aſcend and deſcend when they pleaſe. No Place in the World has ſuch various Cauſe for reſort; Men come hither to Quarrel, and likewiſe to be made Friends: And if *Ovid* will ſtand by his own Aſſertion, it is even *Telephus* his Sword, that both makes Wounds and cures them. It is the Deſtroyer of the Afternoon, and the Murderer of a rainy Day. It is the *Torrid-Zone* that ſcorches the Face, while up, and the *Frigid*, that freezes all the manly Parts, when a-bed. Tobacco is the Gun-powder that blows it up. Much harm would be done, if the charitable Vintner had not Water ready to quench theſe Flames. A Houſe of Sin you may call it, but not a Houſe of Darkneſs, for the Candles are never out; and like the Northern Countries, 'tis a light at Midnight, as at Noon-day. After a long ſitting, it looks like the Street in a daſhing Shower, where the Spouts are fluſhing above, and the Conduits running below; while the Jordans, like ſwelling Rivers, overflow their Banks. To give you a total Account of it; It

is

and the Trades-man's C
the Study of Wits, an
Canary their Book; w
leave them.

A handſom Bar-k

Invites more than the
the Loadſtone that attracts l
both thoſe that wear it t
poſe, and thoſe that wear
They buz about the Bar like
the Hive; and provided th
ſweet Kiſſes, they never finc
the Wine; thus they poiſon
at once, the Sight and th
you have her Company, th
ing is ſoundly inhanc'd

ſure to be the deareſt in the Cellar; er Pint-and-half Bottles paſs current, or there's no fault to be found in her Company. She may be an honeſt Woman, but the whole World believes o the contrary. Her Husband is blind-d by the Profit, always half drunk to eep up his Spirits; for ſhou'd he row ſober, and open his Eyes, he'd un Horn-mad.

A Tobacconiſt.

Is the only Man that finds that good n it that others brag of; for it is Meat, Drink and Cloth to him. His hop is the Rendezvous of Spitting, where many Dialogize with their No-es, and their Converſation is Smoke. t is the place only where *Spain* is ommended and preferred before *Eng-and.* He ſhould be well experienced n the World, for he has daily trials f Men's Noſtrils; and none is better cquainted with Humours. He has enerally a Perquiſite belongs to his Trade, call'd Brandy, which is the Sawd to his Tobacco, and that to his Wife, which is the Flame that follows he Smoke.

..... no Man ough
circumſpect in his Deali
Eyes of all Men are upo
Profeſſion is a kind of C
for none is more diſlik'd,
more applauded; too muc
him a Fool, and too litt
ſame by the Author: And
ted Woman, he is ſeldom
Face, ſeldomer in his Cl
pleaſes the better, the bette
terfeits; he perſonates in
as well as on the Stage,
mask'd in the Habit of a G
His parts furniſh him with
a propo to all Company; t
ten ſwears Oaths that he ne
and forg

bers of their Ladies. To give him his due, He can ſet off the worſt Things to the beſt advantage, and can do Juſtice to the beſt. *Tom Durfey* owes his Being to him, and *Old mixon* had been Duſt and Aſhes, as well as his mortal Works, were it not for him; and he that can make either of theſe pleaſe, or meet with a Reception in the World, take my Word for it, has enough upon his Hands, and muſt meet with Difficulties. Let his Perſon be but ſizeable, and for Reſolution, he ſhall challenge any *Cato*; for his Practice has been to die bravely.

A Courtier,

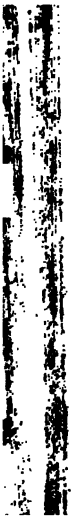
Is one that holds all his Acquaintance at the ſame rate they begin; a Compliment makes up his firſt Speech, and his laſt, and if you enter upon him further you loſe him. Methinks *Virgil* paints him right in thoſe obliging and well-manner'd Ghoſts *Æneas* met with, that were Friends to talk with and Men to look on, but when graſp'd but Air. He is one that lies kindly to you for good Breeding ſake, but 'tis ungenteel in you to believe him.

His

are ever reverenc'd a
all the low Salute,
and the modiſh Kif
Man's humble Serv
His Proffers are univ
but if you urge hi
you loſe him, tho'
retriev'd by the gold
miſes he calls polit
and when you expect
cries, *'Tis an unbred*
diſtinguiſh between wh
what is meant. None
faction at firſt ſight,
with a greater Elogie
Gentleman, till you k
and then you know
thing; and commonl
at him, that have n

The Maſter of a Ship.

A Brawny Lump, that knows not good from Ill,
atted on Board like Hogs with Peaſe and Swill;
ffects his Hoarſneſs, as a Vocal Grace,
arcleſs his Caridge, and Auſtere his Face.
uſty his Limbs, and a thick ruſty Skin,
A Bear without, and a worſe Beaſt within.
f Married ſure a Cuckold, and if not,
A Generous Cully to ſome Wapping *Slut:*
At Sea *an* Emperour, *at* Land *a* Slave,
Dull in Accounts, and to his Owners, Knave;
When try'd on Shore to a large Silver Sword,
He Struts about in Wapping *like a Lord,*
With Jilt and Muſick he is pleas'd and glad,
When Sober, Silly; and in Liquor, Mad.
A Bulky Carcaſs, with a Slender Soul,
As Great as Julius Cæſar *o'er a Bowl:*
In Company Pragmatical and Loud,
Humble to's Owners, to his Seamen Proud:
In Storms or Calms, he ſeldom Prays, but Swears,
Drowning and Starving are his only Fears,
And he ne'er thinks of Heaven, above the Stars.
Mercator *and the Compaſs are his Guides,*
By them alone, he thinks he ſafely Rides:
A Proſperous Gale he looks for as his due,
He thanks not God, Religion he ne'er knew,
And acts no more the Chriſtian, than a Jew.
At Land he ſeems an Idiot, yet at Sea
None muſt pretend to be ſo Wiſe as he:
If you Reaſon ſpeak, your Arguments deny'd,
He ſwears you nothing know of Time and Tide:
His Word's a Law, he's there a Soveraign Lord,
And Ariſtotle's *but an Aſs on Board.*
The Burgou Novice *bred 'twixt Stem and Stern,*
That knows to ſplice a Line and ſpin Rope-Yarn,



When warm'd with Liquor, ma
He Praiſes Burgou, Beef and
Condemns Land Dainties, and
And thinks a Ship more pleaſ
As Priſoners long confin'd, ſtr
With Freemen, to believe thei
Affords more Satisfaction to t
Than all the Pleaſures they Ab
All that the Sea-Calf *has on*
Is how he ſav'd his Ship from
Which the Unthinking Brute i
Attributes to his Art, not Pr
But all that of his Honour can
Of the Tarpaulin Rabble he's
A Monarch of a Wooden Worl
Such as he all Men of Senſe do
Let him o'er Famiſht Slaves
Dreading each Storm that blo

Rather than ſuch a King, I'l

Of S-

her animated Gun-powder, a Walking Mount *Ætna*, that is always belching fourth Flames of Sulphur; a Bur about the Moon is nothing near ſo certain a Sign of a Storm at Sea, as her Brow when knit is a Storm at Land; tho' Lawrel, Hawthorn, and Seal-skin, are thought to be Preſervatives againſt Thunder, Magick has not been able to find out any way ſo powerful as to overcome or ſtill her Raging; for like Oil pour'd on Fire, increaſing its flaming, ſo good Words raiſe her Paſſion, and that to ſuch a Degree, there is no laying of it; for when once her Flag of Defiance is hung out, ſhe neither cares, nor fears, for Conſtable, Cage, or Duckingſtool; her Tongue may be call'd the Clapper of the Devil's Sans-bell, that rings all into Confuſion; it runs faſter than the Water, under *London* and *Rocheſter* Bridge, and makes more Noiſe and Jangling, than all the Bells in Country Steeples, or about St. *Pauls* at the proclaiming of the Peace: If ſhe be of the moderate and ſober Sort, as they call themſelves, ſhe will abuſe ſacred Language in her railing, as *Conjurers* do in their Charms; calls

Reprobate, a Sor
Cudgel her Mai
it. But now I f
thinks I ſee the c
ring and quakin
comes in her Pr
Fit of an Ague ;
Cow-itch in his
Chaffing-diſh at
forgot his Name,
but rebaptizes hin
puts in her Head,
cal, Drunken Sot, I
ſhe worries him c
Home, and not or
Haunts Abroad ; ſ
can't be eaſy, or

A Bad Husband,

Is a wiſe Man's ſcorn, the ſharping Gameſter, Banker, and the cunning Smooth-tongue Landladies Honeſt Man; he is the Conſumer of an Eſtate, the Shipwrack of a Family, thereby he ſcandalizes his Anceſtors, ruins himſelf, and leaves all his Poſterity, both hopeleſs and helpleſs; throws away his Wealth, as if it was not worth keeping, and makes more haſt to be Poor and Miſerable, than Prudent Men can doe to get Riches; and takes more pains to ſpend Money, then Day-labourers to get it; and takes up with ſuch fooliſh Proverbs, as not to make two Wants of one; and he had as good be merry and ſpend all, as ſad and ſave nothing. He knows no difference between Prodigality and Liberality, but is ſo ſilly and free, that he drys up the Springs of Bounty, by cutting down the Banks, and letting the Streams run at waſte. If he pretends to Gentility, he thinks he can't deſerve that Title, unleſs he pays the whole Reckoning where ever he comes, and every ſorry Fellow that crys when they ſee him, my noble Maſter I am

Confectioners Shop
to the Market, if it is t
a Fox, and two or th
comes reeling Home, h
away his Corn for Drin
his Cattel, to make him
Beaſt. His firſt buſineſs a
is to pay off his old Ale
with his Wife's new Por
next to pawn her Clothes,
a freſh Debauchery: If he
his Shop's a Priſon to hi
he is ſhopt in one indee
times pretends extraordi
abroad, when really he
to ſpend his Money, and
find his way Home till M
if he comes ſooner he ca
in the Morning when h

of Foys and Beveredges : He
rs the Prudence of that old
egm, lets Drink firſt ; and rather
een *per Cent.* to Loſs, than make
Bargain. Towards the cloſe of the
you may find him and his toping
anions, at their Rendevouze, like
ſtellation fixt in the lower Regi-
a known Tavern, where their
appear like ſo many Comets,
evermore portend excéſſive
ing. They go in not to exceed
Pence, but ſeldom part under
a Crown, and their Noiſe (for
urſe you can't call it) is more
nſical, then an old Alms Woman,
Billingſgate Scold.

ſoon as they are accommodated
a private Room, behind the Bar ;
alf Pint (for ſo they modeſtly
) ſome clean Pipes and a Jordan ;
firſt Argument is the goodneſs of
ine ; which being voted a Flower,
ices a Bottle ; and then the next
hat News do you hear ; why
ſays one, nothing of moment ;
r want of that, who was moſt
k the Night before, and reel'd
e with the greateſt Gravity and

off Sir. [illegible] let it go?

In this fuddling Society *Trojan* bears his part, till know which End to light then as he is ſtaggering h he eſcapes the Conſtable tis a hundred to one, with ſome ſtroling Night- pick's his Pocket of wha he may have left, and g thundering Clap into the the mean time the poor bewailing of her ſelf, till Night, over a piece of mo and a draught of Cobler's Te Children are ſent to Bed wit Supper, becauſe the Milk-l large, that the Milk-woman no more [illegible]

that comes to his Hand, that ſhe is forc'd to wear the Northumberland Arms for a Week or Fortnight; which the good humour'd Woman is willing to excuſe, by pretending an unlucky Fall, or blaming a Door-latchet, for the Injury; but ſhould he happen to go to Bed peaceably, what Woman can expect any Pleaſure, or Comfort from ſuch a drunken Swine.

Of a Young Enamouretto.

He is one that as ſoon as he has left off his School-Boys Toys, next Toy he gets, is a Miſtreſs, and it would make one forſwear Love, to ſee how ridiculous he makes it; and to hear him prate in commendation of Gods and Goddeſſes, you would ſooner take him for a Pagan, than a Chriſtian; nothing ſo cold, as to hear him talk of Flames; nor ſo dull, as his diſcourſe of Cupid's Dart; and to hear him ſigh like a dry Pump, or broken winded Bellows, you would never wonder at *Lapland* Witches, affording Sailors Winds ſo cheap: of all Servants he is the readieſt at command, and eaſieſt to content and feed; for he is his Miſtreſſes Squire, Defender,

Fan, than a Scho
in his hand, playi
peror at School
gainſt Eaſter, or
to which, his Mi
that 'tis with Lo
which once decla
nothing but Hoſt
ſelf, that 'tis witl
Anglers, who fee
are caught, but
them; whence ſl
ly, but craftily,
hopes, and like
backwards, the b
and draw him on
lows her ſo long.

or jealous Coxcombs, and ſhuts his Door againſt every Body.

Of a Humourſome Lady.

Her Life is a continual Contradiction; ſhe will, and ſhe won't; make ready the Coach, then let it alone; drive to ſuch a Place, yet do that neither, is her common Dialect; ſhe differs from the Irreſolute, in that he is always a Beginning, and ſhe never makes an End; ſhe writes, and blots out again; whilſt he deliberate's what he writes; the one being a reſty, and the other a reſtleſs Pain; ſo you can't tell what to make of the one's Negative, and how two Negatives makes an Affirmative; but of her I or No together, you know not what to make; but only that ſhe knows not what to make of it her ſelf; her Head is like a Mill or Squirrel's Cage, and her Mind turns and whirls it round, and her Imagination differs from others, as your Grotisque Figures do from Natural; and from Grotisque, in that theſe have ſome Deſign in them, but her Imagination none; ſhe never looking towards the End, but beginning of things; or if ſhe do's forget it, or diſ-

approve

done; and long,
or Trifle, which having or
weary of it preſently, and
In fine, thoſe that are of
Day, and of another to Mo
ſtant to her; and *Saturn*
compar'd to the Moons;
not where to have her a
whoſoever will hit her T
ſhoot flying, and fly ther
ever would follow.

Thus have I in the ſev
Book endeavour'd to diſ
which has been too long in
who make a fair outſide;
meaſure expos'd thoſe Prac
Ignorant have been Chea

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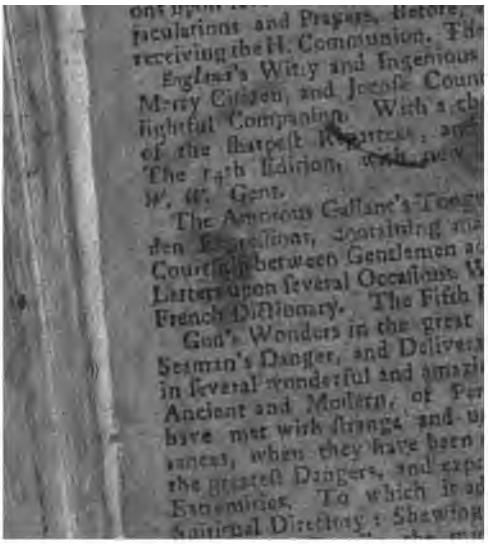
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